

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1960

including the Report of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

ERIC H. MOORE
B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, SANKEY ST., WARRINGTON
(TEL. 33201)

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COMMITTEES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960

RELATED HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE

The Mayor, Councillor G. E. COOPER, J.P.

Councillor JAMES PHOENIX, J.P. (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. AMY HINDLE (Deputy Chairman)

Alderman JOHN MORRIS, J.P.

Councillor R. G. CROCKER

Alderman DAVID PLINSTON,

Councillor HAROLD GRAY, J.P.

C.B.E., M.A., J.P.

Councillor H. GREENWOOD, J.P.

Alderman JOSEPH POOLE, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. MARY HARDMAN

Alderman JOHN SMITH

Councillor PERCY MARTIN, J.P.

Councillor H. G. BRANDWOOD

Councillor W. MULLEN

Councillor W. G. CALDWELL,

LL.B., J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

All the members of the Related Health Services Committee plus the following co-opted members :—

Dr. A. R. BARBER, J.P.

Mrs. J. B. ROBERTSON, J.P.

Dr. W. E. BOWDEN

Mrs. F. M. SADLER

Mr. J. SELWYN JONES

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman D. PLINSTON

Councillor GREENWOOD

Councillor H. G. BRANDWOOD

Councillor Mrs. HARDMAN

Councillor GRAY

Dr. A. R. BARBER

TOWN CLERK

J. P. ASPDEN, Esq., LL.B.

STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960

WHOLE-TIME STAFF

Medical Officer of Health : ERIC H. MOORE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

PERCY THOMAS REGESTER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

ANGELA MANNING, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.P.H.

MARY GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B.

THOMAS F. LEONARD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Principal Dental Officer : A. P. FINLAY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glasg.)

Dental Officers :

Mrs. P. LAWTON, L.D.S.

A. C. CRAWFORD, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.)

J. BENNETT, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector : W. H. MOLYNEUX, Cert.S.I.B., Cert.R.S.I. (Meat and Foods)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector : J. F. PICKLES, Cert.S.I.B., Cert. R.S.I.(Meat and Foods), Cert.R.S.I.(Smoke)

Superintendent of Health Visitors and School Nurses : Miss A. N. AGAR, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives : Miss M. ADDY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Midwife Teacher's Cert.

Superintendent of Nurses' Training Home : Miss F. E. FREEMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Lay Administrative Assistant : W. ATKINSON, D.P.A., Cert.S.I.B.

Mental Welfare Officers : LEONARD WARE, R.M.P.A., PERCY HAZELDINE, FREDERICK YOUNG

Domestic Help Organiser : Mrs. M. ADAMS

Ambulance Officer : W. H. BELL

Senior Chiropodist : Mrs. E. M. SUTHERLAND, M.Ch.S.

PART-TIME STAFF

Consultant Obstetrician : Mr. G. W. H. MILLINGTON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.

Consultant Ear, Nose, and Throat Surgeon : R. PRACY, F.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.)

Chest Physician : JAMES BLACK, M.D., F.R.F.P.S., M.R.C.P.

Tuberculosis Officer : ROBERT M. WHITE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Analyst : J. D. SHERRATT, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Warrington.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the state of the health of the town for the year 1960, written in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1961.

A review of the statistics reveals a small rise in the birth rate. The infant mortality rate showed a marked fall to 23.84, which is the lowest ever recorded in the borough, and it is gratifying to note that only a small rise in the stillbirth rate occurred. This resulted in a position where the total loss of infant life during the year showed a considerable reduction on that which has occurred in previous years. Much of this improvement is due to the very small number of deaths due to congenital malformations—during the year only two such deaths being recorded as compared with twelve in the previous year. The general death rate rose from 11.23 to 11.90. This can be expected on account of the higher age level of the population. Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus rose from 0.57 to 0.70 per thousand population, this representing 56 deaths from this cause. The steady rise in the number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus during the last decade should cause considerable alarm. During the year under review 49 male and 7 female deaths occurred from this cause. Of these deaths 26 persons were aged under 65 and 45 under 75. There were also 69 deaths from bronchitis, of which 21 occurred in persons of ages less than 65. If this increase of deaths from respiratory diseases is to be halted, urgent steps will have to be taken by every individual in the community to remove what must be obvious causes for these conditions. The two related factors are cigarette smoking and atmospheric pollution and every member of the community can contribute to an improvement. The relationship of cigarette smoking to the production of cancer of the lung has been widely publicised and is well known. It is not obvious that there has been any great reduction in the consumption of cigarettes, and it must be borne in mind that a heavy barrage of publicity by the tobacco manufacturers urges the consumption of cigarettes. Many factors contribute to atmospheric pollution ; the domestic chimney, the factory chimney, factory waste extractors, steam locomotives and badly maintained road vehicles. Immediate steps are being taken to reduce the emission of smoke from domestic chimneys by procedure under the Clean Air Act. As rapid progress as possible is being made in regard to factory chimneys and considerable improvement has occurred, but the emission of other obnoxious matter from factories continues, and an increasing number of road vehicles add their quota of pollution.

Remarkably little infectious disease was notified during the year, though an outbreak of whooping cough caused some severe cases in young children. There were no cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis notified and the record low figure of 23 cases of respiratory tuberculosis is notable.

Great efforts have been made by the medical staff of the Department and general practitioners to secure a high level of immunity in the population by the various immunisation procedures available. Special efforts have been made in schools, but it is unfortunate that the adult

members of the community are only interested in obtaining poliomyelitis immunisation when press publicity is given to the occurrence of cases ; they do not seem to realise that to obtain the maximum benefit from such immunisation they should not wait until the disease is upon them.

The authority's nursing services made steady progress during the year. The recruitment of nursing staff of all types continues to be difficult. The demands for home nursing services continue to increase with an ageing population and recruitment of nurses willing to undertake student training in the Queen's Institute Examination is difficult.

The Domestic Help Service continued to perform valuable work, especially in maintaining old people in their homes. During the year it was necessary to obtain an increase of staff in order to cope with the most essential demands. It is clear that the demands of this service may well continue to increase as the number of aged in the population increase. Provision of this service does, of course, eliminate the necessity for admitting old people to institutional accommodation.

The year saw considerable planning for expansion in the Mental Health Service. With the closure of a day nursery it was decided in the coming year to use these premises as an Adult Training Centre for sub-normal patients. Arrangements were also made to establish a hostel for mentally handicapped patients in Salisbury House, and preparations were made towards the building of a new Junior Training Centre. With the increase in community care of mental disorder, considerable expansion in the Mental Health Services will be necessary.

The environmental services made steady progress during the year. This aspect of the work of the Department is, to my mind, one of the most important, but the results of the work carried out are never immediately apparent since their effects are upon the whole community and are only shown over a long period by a general improvement of health. The outstanding environmental work has been in connection with clean air and slum clearance. The section of the report dealing with the Clean Air Act describes in detail the work that has been carried out. The year saw the establishment of the first 'Smoke Control Area,' which came into force very smoothly and reflects great credit on the work put in by the Public Health Inspectors who were responsible for the preparation of the area and for the health education connected with it. Within the limits of staff available, steady progress is being made in the development of clean air, not only in the domestic but also in the industrial aspect, but more chimney top observations are needed. Many statistical tables connected with atmospheric pollution are included in the text of the report and show that there is a general tendency to improvement in the degree of pollution of the area of the town. During the year houses in the Warburton Street Clearance Area were inspected and representations made to the Council with a view to the ultimate demolition of this area. Individual houses also continued to be dealt with by individual procedure. The rate of removal of individual houses is governed by the ability of the authority to provide housing accommodation for the displaced families. Steady progress is being made in this work and the improved standard of housing which is

now becoming apparent in the borough shows its effect in improved health of the residents. The inspection of food and food premises continued and is one of the more important aspects of the work of the Department. Unfortunately the demands upon the time of the limited staff available preclude the carrying out of all the work which is desirable. Attention has been paid to the condition of food premises with a view to maintaining a good standard of food hygiene.

I wish to acknowledge the support which I have received from all members of the staff of the Department, of whose work this report is a record. I also wish to acknowledge Information provided by Chief Officers of other Departments contained in this report and for the unfailing co-operation and assistance which I have received from other officers of the authority.

Relations with other medical services in the town have been most cordial and co-operation has been received from all members of the medical profession in whatsoever branch engaged.

The unfailing interest and support of the members of the Health Committee and the Related Health Services Committee greatly assisted the officers and encouraged them in carrying out the extension of the services. In particular, I wish to acknowledge the help, support and advice which I have received since my appointment as Medical Officer of Health from Alderman Plinston who has, unfortunately, decided to retire from the Chairmanship of the Committee. He became Chairman of the Health Committee on 16th November, 1937, and his inspiration and guidance have resulted in the extension and development of the health services of the town. It is with pleasure that I learn that he will continue as a member of the Committee, though not sitting as Chairman.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC H. MOORE,

Medical Officer of Health,

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

General Information

Average height above sea-level : 50 feet.

Area of County Borough in acres	...	...	...	...	4,639
Number of separate dwellings occupied (1951)	...	...	...	...	21,993
Number of families or separate occupiers (1951)	...	...	...	...	22,742
Rateable value, at 1st April, 1959	...	...	...	...	£942,417
Rateable value, at 1st April, 1960	...	...	...	...	£976,164
Actual product of a penny rate :—					
1959-60	...	...	...	...	£4001·165
1960-61	...	...	...	...	£4002·6

Population :—

Census figure, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,681
						1960	1959
Registrar-General's Estimates of Population at June 30th	...	...	...	...	*78,780		*79,230
Estimated Child Population (i.e., under 15 years) at June 30th	...	...	...		17,900		18,300

*These figures are “ Home population figures ” (i.e., they include members of the Armed Forces stationed in Warrington).

Summary of Vital Statistics

Live Births—						1960	1959
Legitimate :	Males	...	...	...	629	1231	1222
	Females	...	...	...	602		
Illegitimate :	Males	...	...	...	38	69	60
	Females	...	...	...	31		
Totals						1300	1282
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population						16.29	16.18
Corrected Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population						15.47	15.37
Still Births—							
Legitimate :	Males	...	...	...	14	32	26
	Females	...	...	...	18		
Illegitimate :	Males	...	...	...	1	1	3
	Females	...	...	...	—		
Totals						33	29
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 live and still-births .						24.75	22.12
Total live and still-births						1333	1311
Infant Mortality (Deaths of infants under one							
year of age) ...						31	41
Legitimate :	Males	...	...	...	11	30	40
	Females	...	...	...	19		
Illegitimate :	Males	...	...	...	1	1	1
	Females	...	...	...	—		
Totals						31	41
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—							
total ...						23.84	31.98
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate live							
births						23.07	33.55
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate							
live births						14.48	16.66
Neo-Natal Deaths (Deaths of infants in first							
28 days of life)						22	29
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate						16.92	22.62
Illegitimate live births—percentage of total live							
births						5.30	4.68
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)						—	—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and							
still-births						0.00	0.00
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths of							
infants in first week of life per 1,000 live						16.15	21.06
births)							
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still-births plus							
deaths in first week of life per 1,000 live						40.51	42.72
and still-births)							
Total loss of infant life (Still-births plus infant							
deaths) per 1,000 live and still-births						48.01	53.39
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 population						0.41	0.37

	1960	1959
Deaths	950	890
Death Rate per 1,000 home population ...	11.90	11.23
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population	14.75	14.04
Deaths from Bronchitis per 1,000 home population	0.86	0.73
Deaths from Pneumonia per 1,000 home population	0.77	0.73
Deaths from Cancer of lung and bronchus per 1,000 home population	0.70	0.57
Deaths from other forms of Cancer per 1,000 home population	1.66	1.56
Marriages	629	685
Marriage rate per 1,000 population	7.9	8.6

Vital Statistics

1941-1960

Year	Per 1,000 Population		Per 1,000 Live Births		Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	
	Death Rate	Live Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Neo-Natal Death Rate	Still Birth Rate	Still Births and Infant Deaths
1941	12.6	18.4	87.1	34.3	46.3	128.4
1942	11.9	18.4	70.9	32.2	42.5	109.5
1943	12.3	19.8	76.4	30.5	35.9	109.2
1944	12.3	21.5	62.4	28.3	32.9	92.2
1945	12.0	19.4	73.1	32.6	30.9	101.7
1946	11.7	21.7	57.9	31.4	38.9	93.8
1947	11.8	22.7	85.8	29.5	37.1	119.2
1948	11.2	19.5	46.5	21.0	29.2	73.9
1949	13.4	19.0	80.7	32.0	34.8	113.0
1950	11.9	18.4	38.9	18.4	23.3	61.3
1951	12.07	17.3	38.10	25.9	32.6	69.5
1952	10.59	16.63	35.26	20.26	23.44	57.88
1953	10.38	17.31	24.47	15.83	27.31	49.72
1954	11.62	16.63	36.06	27.79	24.19	61.72
1955	11.74	16.59	28.70	16.61	26.47	54.41
1956	11.23	16.49	37.31	25.89	17.95	54.75
1957	11.53	17.70	30.58	16.35	23.61	53.62
1958	11.17	16.51	24.39	16.01	31.02	54.65
1959	11.23	16.18	31.98	22.62	22.12	53.39
1960	11.90	16.29	23.84	16.92	24.75	48.01

Causes of Death at different Periods of Life in the County Borough of Warrington

Cause of Death	Age Group and Sex										Totals							
	Under 1 year		1 to 5 years'		5 to 15 years'		15 to 25 years'		25 to 45 years'		45 to 65 years'		65 to 75 years'		75 years and over		All Age Groups	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis : Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	1	-	5	1
Tuberculosis : Other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Diphtheria : Meningococcal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infections and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Malignant neoplasm : Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4	5	11	13
Malignant neoplasm : Lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	22	4	17	3	9	1	49	7
Malignant neoplasm : Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	14
Malignant neoplasm : uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	2	2	-	-	7
Malignant neoplasm : Lymphatic neoplasm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	12	13	12	9	12	42	42
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leukæmia : Aleukæmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	1
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	-	-	26	2	1	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	4	11	12	49	35	49	51
Coronary Disease : Angina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	4	45	27	36	29	139	64
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	8	11	8	14	15
Other Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	5	13	9	23	30	43
Other Circulatory Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	2	3	6	7	13	17	21
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Pneumonia	2	2	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	7	-	9	4	12	18	34	28
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	2	20	3	12	13	51	18
Other Respiratory Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	2	1	-	2	1	9	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	5	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	3	5	9
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Pregnancy : Childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	6	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	9	6	7	8	15	25	50
Motor Vehicle accidents	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	8	3
All other accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	2	2	5	9	13	12
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	-	-	7	4
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
ALL CAUSES	12	19	6	4	4	4	5	-	25	17	166	69	158	112	154	195	530	420

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY

Out of 950 deaths occurring during the year 838 were attributable to the undermentioned principal causes :—

	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths from all causes
1. Heart Diseases	305	32·1
2. Cancer	189	19·9
3. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	100	10·5
4. Other defined and ill-defined causes	75	7·9
5. Bronchitis	69	7·3
6. Pneumonia	62	6·5
7. Other Circulatory Diseases ...	38	4·0

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year) 1960

Principal certified Causes of Death	Age at Death									Total
	Under 24 hours	Days				Months				
		1- 7	8- 14	15- 21	22- 28	1- 3	3- 6	6- 9	9- 12	
Prematurity	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	6
Intracranial Hæmorrhage	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Congenital Malformations	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Other Causes	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
TOTALS	14	9	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	31

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate fell from 31·98 to 23·84 in 1960. This is the lowest recorded infant mortality rate in the borough. In previous years any fall in the infant mortality rate has been offset by an almost equivalent rise in the stillbirth rate, but this year the rise in the stillbirth rate is very slight and, as a result, the perinatal mortality rate, which represents the true loss of infant life, fell from 42·72 last year to 40·51 in the present year. The neonatal mortality rate also showed a marked improvement in that it fell from 21·06 to 16·15.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Notifications received during 1960

(Corrected Notifications)

Disease	Age Groups of Cases Notified										Total
	Under 1	1- 2	3- 4	5- 9	10- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65 & over	Age un- known	
Measles ...	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Scarlet Fever ...	2	3	11	28	8	1	—	—	—	—	53
Pneumonia ...	14	13	6	1	—	1	5	6	6	—	52
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	10
Whooping Cough	25	50	51	77	2	—	1	1	—	—	207
Meningitis ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Tuberculosis (Resp.) :											
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	2	—	17
Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	6
Food Poisoning .	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
TOTALS ...	46	69	70	107	11	7	19	20	9	—	358

As will be seen from the table above, there was a moderately severe incidence of whooping cough during the year and several serious cases in young children were admitted to hospital. It will also be seen that there was a very small variety of types of infectious diseases notified. For the first time on record no notifications of non-respiratory tuberculosis were received and only 23 cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified of being over 25 years of age.

Venereal Diseases

The following figures are compiled from information received from a number of clinics, including those held in Warrington.

Number of patients resident in Warrington and treated for the first time during the year :—

	1960	1959	1958
Gonorrhœa ...	21	17	26
Syphilis ...	—	10	3
Other Conditions ...	83	81	47

Tuberculosis

The number of formal notifications is the lowest ever recorded in the town.

The weekly session held at the Patten Hall on Tuesday afternoons continues to be appreciated by the medical profession and the public.

The general arrangements for the prevention of tuberculosis and its after-care have followed the same lines as previously.

The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit commenced a survey of the industrial establishments of the town during the last quarter of the year. No results of this survey were felt during the year under review, but, no doubt, as a result of cases brought to light by this survey it may be expected that a rise in notifications of tuberculosis will occur in the first half of 1961.

DOMICILIARY VISITING

Regular visiting of all households from which notifications have been received is accompanied by intensive efforts to trace all contacts with a known case of respiratory tuberculosis. All contacts so traced are entered in the register and are repeatedly visited and encouraged to attend the Chest Clinic, or to continue to attend where the Chest Physician advises this. The attendance of contacts at the hospital clinic for surveillance still leaves much to be desired.

Details of domiciliary visiting by Health Visitors are given below :—

(a) In connection with newly-notified cases :						
(1)	To patients notified for first time	...	...	...	...	38
(2)	To contacts with new cases	...	...	...	...	84
(b) In connection with cases previously notified :						
(1)	To patients	...	...	...	...	489
(2)	To contacts with old cases	...	...	...	...	339
TOTAL VISITS						950

CONTACTS REGISTER

The following table gives details of the numbers of contacts on the register.

Type of Contact	No. ascertained
New Contacts with new cases notified during year ...	79
New contacts with old cases notified in previous years	13
Old Contacts with old cases notified in previous years	42
TOTALS	134

B.C.G. VACCINATION

During the year B.C.G. inoculation of school children in the thirteen-year-old group age was carried out.

Number of children mantoux-tested	...	...	633
Number found negative	...	...	545
Number vaccinated with B.C.G.	...	...	545

10 children with positive skin tests were known to be contacts with notified cases of tuberculosis.

All the children with positive skin tests were X-rayed. No case of active disease was found.

The home of every child with a positive skin test was visited with a view to persuading all members of the household to be X-rayed, and 75 per cent. of all those children whose homes were visited actually attended for X-ray. Selective visiting of mantoux positive cases is now being introduced.

INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

Year	Notifications		Death Rate		
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	All Forms
1941	0.94	0.19	0.62	0.07	0.69
1942	0.89	0.33	0.71	0.08	0.79
1943	0.92	0.34	0.76	0.15	0.91
1944	1.16	0.25	0.60	0.11	0.71
1945	1.05	0.25	0.64	0.08	0.72
1946	0.76	0.17	0.63	0.09	0.72
1947	0.69	0.10	0.44	0.09	0.53
1948	1.17	0.12	0.58	0.06	0.64
1949	0.75	0.09	0.43	0.04	0.47
1950	0.67	0.09	0.28	0.05	0.33
1951	0.84	0.19	0.27	0.12	0.40
1952	0.93	0.02	0.17	0.05	0.22
1953	1.05	0.07	0.14	0.01	0.15
1954	0.89	0.07	0.15	0.01	0.17
1955	0.78	0.09	0.11	0.01	0.11
1956	1.09	0.12	0.10	0.01	0.11
1957	0.62	0.10	0.035	0.012	0.05
1958	0.88	0.06	0.075	0.013	0.09
1959	0.52	0.013	0.08	0.00	0.08
1960	0.28	00.0	0.075	0.00	0.075

DEATHS

There were 6 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis during the year. There were no deaths attributable to non-respiratory tuberculosis.

The table of causes of death on page 12 gives the analysis by age and sex of those dying of respiratory and all other forms of tuberculosis.

AFTER-CARE OF THE TUBERCULOUS

The Authority makes an annual grant of £100 to the Daresbury and Warrington Division of the British Red Cross Society to aid them in the splendid work they carry out in the field of after-care of the tuberculous.

Prophylactic Measures

Immunisation is carried out at the Infant Welfare Centres, and at schools, and also by general practitioners by arrangement with the Authority.

An increased effort has been made to secure immunisation of all children at school, and it is now a routine part of the school medical inspection service to try to attain immunisation of all children in their entrant school medical examination. It is unfortunate that the public only seem to appreciate the importance of immunisation against the various diseases at times when the incidence of these diseases arises. They fail to appreciate that most of them will not gain any appreciable immunity in the outbreak which has caused them to seek immunisation. Instead of seeking protection at times when they are advised to do so, they attend at clinics and doctors' surgeries in vast numbers when the occurrence of a case of the disease in the country is given widespread publicity by the press.

The table below gives details of initial protection given by the injection of prophylactics against diphtheria, smallpox, whooping cough and poliomyelitis.

Disease against which protection given	No. of primary courses performed						Performed by Local Health Authority	Performed by General Practitioner	Performed by Industrial Medical Officer
	Under 1 year	1 year	2 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 years or over	Total			
Diphtheria ...	164	520	168	281	—	1133	855	278	—
Smallpox ...	585	16	12	11	37	661	410	251	—
Whooping Cough	158	507	139	22	—	826	558	268	—
Poliomyelitis ...	73	473	194	968	1785	3493	3100	357	36

RE-INFORCEMENT MEASURES

In addition to the above measures of primary protection the following numbers were given re-inforcement injections :

	By Local Health Authority		By General Practitioners		By Industrial Medical Officers		Total
Diphtheria ...	...	1174	...	50	...	—	1224
Re-vaccination (Smallpox) ...	...	12	...	81	...	—	93
Poliomyelitis (3rd injection) ...	...	4398	...	404	...	583	5385

POLIOMYELITIS

At the end of the year 15,393 persons had completed a full course of three injections since the commencement of the scheme, and the age distribution of these completed cases is as follows :

Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	2294
5 to 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	7788
16 to 26 years	...	...	...	...	...	4229
Over 26 years	...	...	...	...	...	584
Expectant mothers-	...	...	...	...	...	498
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	<u>15,393</u>

As these figures show by far the best response to propaganda for poliomyelitis inoculation has been from schoolchildren. The response from the 16-26 age group in the initial stages has been most encouraging, however, and by the end of the year 5,414 in this age group had received two injections. It is hoped to complete their full course of three injections during 1961, and by judicious use of publicity material to encourage many more, in all age groups, to accept this valuable measure of protection.

The complete picture, by age groups, of persons who, since the inception of the scheme, have received two injections is shown below :

Children under 16 years	...	...	...	...	12497
Persons aged 16 to 26 years	...	...	...	...	5414
Persons aged over 26 years	...	...	...	...	1151
Expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	796
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	<u>19,858</u>

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. Table Showing Numbers of Children Immunised in Age Groups

Year of Birth	Year of Primary Immunisation										Number of children in each age group immunised at any time up to 31st December, 1960		Number of children given reinforcing injection in 1960
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	520
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	464	88
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	429	61	51
1956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	419	36	20	29

Registrar General's estimate of Child Population, June, 1960 — 0-4 years — 6,100 Immunity Index — Under 1 year — 14.26%
— 5-14 years — 11,800 1 to 4 years — 51.59%
Total child population — 17,900 5 to 14 years — 40.41%
Under 15 years — 41.82%

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Duties under Part III of the National Assistance Act were carried out by the Welfare Services Department, with the exception of Section 47. No action was taken during the year under Section 47.

For the following remarks concerning epileptics, spastics and blind persons and the relative statistics, I am indebted to the Chief Officer of Welfare Services, who has provided me with the necessary information.

Epileptics and Spastics

Recreational handicraft facilities for these and other types of handicapped persons are provided and a full-time Crafts Instructress gives instruction and assistance in classes conducted at the Welfare Services Department. The Crafts Instructress attends at the homes of some handicapped persons who cannot attend the classes.

17 Spastics are crippled to such a degree as to merit registration under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, 1 of whom is employed in the Workshops for the Blind and Disabled Persons and 7 attend the pastime handicraft class. There are 6 males and 11 females registered as spastics under Section 29. 1 of those registered is in welfare accommodation provided by the Authority, and 1 in Daresbury Hall Residential Home. There are 2 spastics sponsored for admission to Daresbury Hall.

Home visiting is done in special cases.

32 Epileptics are known to the Authority and the table below gives details of these cases :

EPILEPTICS

	Total number known to Authority	Registered as handicapped persons under Section 29 of National Assistance Act 1948	In Epileptic Colonies	In residential accommodation provided under Part III of National Assistance Act 1948
Males ...	13	9	1	—
Females	19	6	2	4
TOTALS .	32	15	3	4

Of these 32 epileptics, 2 men are employed in the Workshops for Blind and Disabled Persons. 1 man and 1 woman attend the pastime handicrafts class.

Blind Persons

The tables below indicate the new registrations of partially sighted and blind persons and the incidence during the year of this disability due to cataract and glaucoma :

BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PERSONS

1. NUMBERS ON THE REGISTER

	BLIND			PARTIALLY SIGHTED		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Numbers on register at 1.1.60	81	90	171	18	15	33
Numbers added to register during year	8	8	16	8	4	12
Numbers on register at 31.12.60	81	83	164	23	19	42

2. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PERSONS

	Cause of disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
No. of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Form B.D. 8 recommended :				
(a) No treatment :				
Blind Persons ...	5	1	—	3
Partially-sighted persons	—	—	—	1
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical):				
Blind persons ...	5	1	—	1
Partially-sighted persons	3	1	—	5
Number of cases at (b) above, which on follow-up action, had received treatment : Blind Persons	1	1	—	—

During the year no case of retrolental fibroplasia among premature infants was notified.

GENERAL MEDICAL SERVICES

During the year the medical staff of the Department carried out medical examinations on entrants to the Council's Service and on staff absent owing to illness to advise on their fitness to return to duty. Details are given below of the numbers of these medical examinations .

					Males		Females		Total
Examinations to determine fitness for entry to the Authority's Service or Superannuation Scheme	...	...			202	...	251	...	453
Examinations to determine fitness to return to duty after absence owing to illness	...	...	...	...	105	...	64	...	169
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	307	...	315	...	622

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

MATERNAL AND CHILD-CARE

GENERAL

Maternal and Child Care Services are based on the Health and Education Clinic at the rear of the Health Office, and these services are supported by three clinics held in hired premises.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST NATAL SERVICES

Attendances at the Local Health Authority's ante-natal clinic during the year were as follows :—

Number of expectant mothers attending...	1194
Number who had not previously attended any clinic during current pregnancy...	1054
Total number of attendances made ...	2891

The figure of 2891, includes 2080 attendances at sessions held by the Authority's domiciliary midwives. The remaining 811 attendances were made by patients who are booked for hospital confinement and thus, in many cases, attend the clinic once only. The figure includes patients from the areas of Lancashire and Cheshire County Councils.

One post-natal session is held each week at the same time as an ante-natal clinic with a consultant obstetrician in attendance. Mothers confined at home are encouraged to attend this clinic for a post-natal examination about six weeks after confinement. During the year 18 women attended as compared with 17 in 1959.

During the year the system of ante-natal classes continued. The lectures are given by the Superintendent Health Visitor, and the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, and are illustrated by film-strips and slides. Attendances are not confined to Borough residents and patients from adjoining county areas frequently attend.

Midwives were encouraged to bring patients to the clinic for examination, instead of visiting them in their own homes, and three morning sessions are conducted by midwives for their own patients.

At the end of the year 498 expectant mothers had received a full course of three injections against poliomyelitis.

The total number of premature infants born in the area during 1960 was 98. The figure for 1959 was also 98.

PREMATURE INFANTS BORN AT HOME TO WARRINGTON MOTHERS

Weight at Birth	Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Grand Total
	Total	Died within 24 hrs of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs of birth	Survived 28 days	
3-lb. 4-oz. or less ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Over 3-lb. 4-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 6-oz.	—	—	—	4	1	3	4
Over 4-lb. 6-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 15-oz. .	5	—	4	—	—	—	5
Over 4-lb. 15-oz. up to and including 5-lb. 8-oz.	7	—	7	—	—	—	7
TOTALS	12	—	11	5	2	3	17

20 premature infants died during 1960. This means that 20.4 per cent of the 98 premature infants born during the year died within a year. Only 0.91 per cent of full-term babies died before reaching the age of one year.

CHILD WELFARE

GENERAL

The four Welfare Centres continued to operate as in previous years. Three are held in hired Church premises, which has necessarily restricted the activities which could be carried out.

The need for improved accommodation on the Orford estate is most urgent. It had been hoped that by this time the proposed Health Centre would have been built to provide a more satisfactory service for this large population. It is now three years since agreement was reached with the local doctors concerning the construction of this establishment and it is unfortunate that its starting has been so long delayed by minor administrative details outside the control of the local authority.

The Toddlers' Clinics provide a service very similar to the School Health Service. The child receives a detailed medical examination and a full range of specialist services are available, including the special clinics provided by the Education Service. Children can be referred to the Child Guidance Clinic, and the visiting Consultant is available to discuss individual problems with medical and nursing staff.

The Centres being operated at the end of the year were as follows :

Bewsey Adult School, Folly Lane, Bewsey.

Toddlers' Clinic. Tuesday 10-30 a.m. to 12 noon. (By appointment).

Welfare Centre : Tuesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Central Clinic, Garven Place.

Wednesday 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Orford Congregational Church, Festival Avenue, Orford.

Toddlers' Clinic. Thursday 10-30 a.m. to 12 noon. (By appointment).

Welfare Centre. Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Thursday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Parochial Hall, Lindley Avenue, Latchford.

Friday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Details of the attendances at these Infant Welfare Centres, and at the two Toddlers' Clinics are given below :

I. INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Name of Centre	No. of Child Welfare Sessions per month	No. of children who first attended and who at first attendance were under 1 year	Number of children who attended during year and who were born in :			Total number of children who attended during year	Number of attendances during the year who at the date of attendance were			Total attendances during the year
			1960	1959	1958-5		under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	
Central Clinic, Garven Place.	8	346	315	277	111	703	3419	441	72	3932
*Bewsey ...	4	142	118	117	151	386	1337	268	190	1795
*Orford ...	8	322	269	264	291	824	3709	776	363	4848
Lindley Avenue.	4	139	120	107	131	358	1743	322	121	2186
TOTALS ...	24	949	822	765	684	2271	10208	1807	746	12761

* Includes figures for Toddlers' Clinic, details of which are given separately.

2. TODDLERS' CLINICS

No. of Sessions held	No. of appointments made	No. of toddlers who attended	No. of revisits by toddlers	Total No. of attendances made	No. referred for treatment
95	756	341	90	431	39

3. CONSULTATIONS WITH MEDICAL OFFICER

Name of Centre					Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	Totals
Central Clinic, Garven Place	...	...	...	...	563	124	687
Bewsey	...	...	...	...	285	65	350
Orford	...	...	...	...	619	82	701
Lindley Avenue	...	...	...	...	317	47	364
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	1784	318	2102

DENTAL CARE

An increase in the establishment of dental officers during the year resulted in a very considerable expansion of this service. Still better results would be obtained were it not for the fact that a minority of expectant mothers make appointments without apparently having any intention of keeping them.

During the year, 293 children of pre-school age were dentally inspected, of whom 258 required treatment. 283 attendances for treatment were made in the same period.

The number of expectant and nursing mothers referred for treatment totalled 164 and the number of attendances made for treatment was 528.

General anaesthetics administered totalled 241.

The tables below give details of the work carried out during the year.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	164	162	122	61
Children under 5	293	258	227	173

	Scaling and gum treatment	Fil-lings	Silver Ni-trate treat-ment	Cr'ns or Inlays	Ex-trac-tions	Gen-eral Anæ-sthe-tics	Dentures		X-Rays
							Full	Part	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	144	164	3	—	314	46	26	23	5
Children under 5 ...	4	14	—	—	273	195	—	—	—

DAY NURSERIES

The Authority at the end of the year had one Day Nursery in operation providing accommodation for 50 children under the age of five years.

Attendances at Haryngton Avenue Day Nursery continued to fall during the year and the demands for admission steadily declined. The Authority, therefore, decided on its closure which took effect on the 31st October. The sole Day Nursery at Orford Lane is sufficient to meet the demand for accommodation.

ADMISSIONS

Day Nursery	Number of new applications for admission			Number of children admitted		
	Short term Cases	Social Cases	Other Cases	Short term Cases	Social Cases	Other Cases
Haryngton Avenue ...	5	1	26	5	1	22
Orford Lane .	7	32	60	5	25	31

ATTENDANCES MADE AT DAY NURSERIES
(MONDAY TO FRIDAY)

Day Nursery	No. of attendances			No. of days open
	0—2 years	2—5 years	0—5 years	
Haryngton Avenue ...	1320	3381	4701	210
Orford Lane ...	4158	7892	12050	255
All Nurseries ...	5478	11273	16751	—

The table below gives the number of approved places in the two age groups at each Day Nursery, and the average daily attendances during the year.

Day Nursery	0 to 2 years		2 to 5 years		0 to 5 years	
	No. of approved places	Average daily attendance	No. of approved places	Average daily attendance	No. of approved places	Average daily attendance
Haryngton Avenue ...	14	6	36	16	50	22
Orford Lane .	14	16	36	31	50	48
All Nurseries .	28	22	72	47	100	70

There is one private nursery in the town registered under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

16 such cases were admitted to various homes during 1960, as compared with 12 in 1959. Close co-operation is maintained between the various homes to which the mothers are admitted and the Authority, in order to secure follow-up of the infants.

Included in the figure of visits paid by the Health Visitors during 1960 are 97 visits to illegitimate children under one year, and 49 to those over one year old.

Priority in the allocation of nursery accommodation is given to the children of unmarried mothers who go out to work.

WELFARE FOODS AND VITAMINS

National Dried Milk and vitamins were available at the Welfare Foods Shop each day, Monday to Saturday, at Infant Welfare Centres during session, and at sessions of the Hospital Ante-natal Clinics. Figures are given below of the sales for 1959 and 1960 for comparison :

	1960	1959
National Dried Milk	36,305 tins	43,339 tins
Cod Liver Oil	4,511 bottles	4,754 bottles
Vitamins " A " and " D " ...	7,286 packets	6,598 packets
Orange Juice	50,182 bottles	55,224 bottles

The increase in sales of proprietary brands of welfare foods and vitamins continued during the year, thus offsetting the fall of demand for the " National " commodities. Income from the sale of proprietary brands of food and vitamins was £4,081 compared with £3,788 in 1959, whilst income from the sale of " National " foods and vitamins was £5,266 in 1960 as compared with £6,102 in 1959.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING AND ALLIED SERVICES

HEALTH VISITING

STAFF

At 1st January, 1960, the staff consisted of :—

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor.
- 1 Whole-time Health Visitor.
- 10 Health Visitors/School Nurses.
- 2 Clinic Nurses.

There were no staff changes during the year.

TRAINING OF HEALTH VISITORS

The Authority was unable to recruit any Student Health Visitors during the year.

HEALTH VISITORS' DUTIES

The Health Visiting Service showed some considerable improvement in all branches in the preventive field. The staff position was eased this year by the addition of the four qualified health visitors (students of the previous year).

In January, the health visitors took over from the mental welfare officers the routine visiting of subnormal patients (formerly known as mental defectives), thus increasing the pattern of the all-purpose family advisor. The health visitors still continue to attend the Chest Clinic at the local hospital on a rota system, thereby keeping a close liaison between hospital and domiciliary work relating to tuberculosis. Patch tests and readings are carried out for the Chest Physician on all contacts of tuberculosis under the age of 15 years. This service is performed to avoid undue waiting of children at the Chest Clinic. Routine tests for phenylketonuria are carried out on all babies between the age of 6 to 10 weeks. Health Visitors attend each ante-natal clinic and advise and teach on ante-natal care and health education. Close links are kept with the maternity sections of hospitals for environmental reports and after-care of premature babies. One health visitor attends fortnightly at the Special Clinic for follow-up visits and reports in conjunction with the Venereologist.

Problem families continue to take up a large proportion of health visitors' time. Close contact with the Children's Department, Probation Officers, N.S.P.C.C., Housing Department and the National Assistance Board is well maintained in efforts to promote unity within the family. Every effort is made to establish good relationship with the general practitioners and each health visitor is encouraged to seek personal interview with the practitioners in her area.

Routine visiting of children under 5 years, of expectant and nursing mothers, and of notified cases of infectious disease continued as normally.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS

1. Visits to Mothers and Young Children

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years	Children age 2 but under 5 years
	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits
5457	362	563	1265	8357	3103	4616

2. Other Visits

For purposes of After-care :	first visits	...	...	...	4
	subsequent visits	...	...	...	7
To the aged and infirm :	first visits	...	...	...	12
	subsequent visits	...	...	...	23
To cases of notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	124
To contacts with cases of V.D.	...	...	...	...	16
Special visits	...	...	...	...	598
Visits to severely sub-normal patients	...	...	...	...	177
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	961

3. Attendances at Clinics and Centres

No. of attendances at Welfare Centre Sessions	...	...	867
No. of attendances at Ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions	...	...	40
No. of attendances at Hospital Out-Patient Clinics for purpose of liaison :			
(a) To Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	...	...	23
(b) To V.D. Clinic	...	...	10

HEALTH EDUCATION

In Health Education the main emphasis has again been on personal teaching in the homes by various sections of the Local Health Authority's staff. The work has been supplemented by posters and by lectures to interested bodies.

Various officers of the Department have given lectures to interested bodies and School Nurses have been invited by Head Teachers to address pupils on various subjects.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis has been dealt with as a single problem in " Control of Communicable Diseases " embracing prevention, diagnosis and treatment.

MIDWIFERY

MIDWIVES PRACTISING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960

Midwives in hospitals vested in the Minister of Health	22
Midwives employed by the Local Authority ...	9
Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives... ...	1

MATERNITY CASES ATTENDED

There were 544 domiciliary confinements reported and 794 institutional confinements during the year.

Midwives employed by the Authority attended 543 cases (18 cases where no doctor was booked and 525 where a doctor was booked).

MEDICAL AID

Medical aid was summoned by midwives in 69 domiciliary cases, including 61 cases where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act. The Authority is liable for the payment of the practitioners' fees in the other 8 cases.

ANALGESIA

All the municipal midwives are qualified to administer analgesia (trilene, gas and air, and pethidine) in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board. All midwives are equipped for trilene administration.

During the year municipal midwives administered analgesics to Warrington mothers as follows :—

	Gas and Air	Trilene	Pethidine
When doctor was present ...	2 ...	52 ...	53
When no doctor was present	3 ...	402 ...	302

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

10 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified : 8 were hospital cases and 2 in domiciliary practice.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

No case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified during the year.

MATERNITY OUTFITS

A free issue of maternity outfits is made in accordance with Ministry of Health instructions, namely, to those patients whose confinement will be conducted under the National Health Service arrangement. 599 such outfits were issued during the year.

VISITS PAID BY MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

	For Ante- natal Care	During Puerper- ium period	After 14th day (for post-natal care)	To Pupils' Cases	For Other Reasons	TOTAL
As Midwife ...	57	238	1	50	161	507
As Maternity Nurse	3800	4675	161	3313	274	12223
TOTALS ...	3857	4913	162	3363	435	12730

MIDWIFERY TRAINING

The Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives holds the Midwife Teacher's Certificate and four Municipal Midwives are approved as district teachers for Part II Training for the Central Midwives Board Certificate.

The pupil midwives are attached to the Warrington General Hospital, which is an approved Training School.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES

The Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives attended a Course for Supervisors, and two midwives attended a Post-Graduate Course during the year.

DUTY ARRANGEMENTS

The routine off-duty rota provides for each midwife being "off call" for seven nights out of 28 regardless of holidays. The average case load per year is 60 cases per midwife and in an area where pupil midwives are in training this is not a heavy case load. There are no special arrangements for a night rota system in view of the moderate case load. The Ambulance Service provides transport where necessary to convey the midwife and her equipment to night cases.

HOME NURSING

STAFF

At 1st January, 1960, the staff consisted of :—

- 1 Superintendent of the Nurses' Training Home.
- 1 Assistant Superintendent of the Nurses' Training Home.
- 15 Whole-time Home Nurses.

At 31st December, 1960, the staff consisted of :—

- 1 Superintendent of the Nurses' Training Home.
- 1 Assistant Superintendent of the Nurses' Training Home.
- 13 Whole-time Home Nurses.

ORGANISATION

The general pattern of work continued as in previous years. Recruitment of staff continues to be difficult. The demand on the service as a whole showed only a slight increase. The requirements for the nursing care at home of the aged and chronic sick continue to increase, and are made more imperative on account of a shortage of hospital beds for this group of the population. Close liaison with both hospitals and general practitioners helps to reduce hospital admission at all ages to a minimum.

CASES ATTENDED

The tables below give details of the numbers and types of cases attended, the disposal of cases, and visits paid, by Home Nurses during the year.

Type of Case	No. of cases on books at 1/1/60	No. of cases added to books during year	No. of cases on books at end of year
Medical	279	1208	274
Surgical	43	275	35
Infectious Diseases	—	91	5
Tuberculosis	14	24	9
Maternal Complications	2	21	—
Others	12	56	15
TOTALS	350	1675	338

Of the total of 1,675 new cases attended during the year 255 were under 5 years of age, and 599 were over 65 years of age.

2,025 cases were attended during the year. The table below gives details of the disposal of the 1,687 cases removed from the books during the year.

Type of Case	Patients Convalescent	Patients Died	Patients sent to hospital	Patients removed from books for other causes
Medical	731	153	169	160
Surgical	198	16	42	27
Infectious Diseases ...	64	6	12	5
Tuberculosis	9	—	7	12
Maternal Complications	12	—	2	2
Others	29	2	8	21
TOTALS	1043	177	240	227

VISITS PAID

Home Nurses made a total of 56,722 visits to all cases during the year, compared with 60,251 in 1959. Details of the numbers of visits paid to the various types of case are given below :—

To medical cases	46,079
To surgical cases	7,494
To cases of infectious disease	451
To cases of tuberculosis	1,793
To cases of maternal complications	317
To other cases	588

INJECTION CLINIC

In addition to the cases attended in their homes, 330 patients made 4,403 attendances at the Clinic at the Nurses' Home for the purpose of receiving injections. At the close of the year 76 patients were still attending this Clinic, the institution of which has relieved the pressure on home visiting by the nursing staff.

BATHS SERVICE

During the year this service which enables a trained nurse to visit the aged and infirm in their homes to give them baths was continued. 216 old people received this service and 4,941 visits were paid to their homes by the staff.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

GENERAL

During 1960 the trends noted in the 1959 report have continued uninterrupted. Once again there has been an increased demand for the service, necessitating an increase in the establishment to cover a weekly expenditure of 70 x 35 hours from the 1st October, 1960. The greater portion of the additional hours have been absorbed by cases in the chronic sick and aged category, where the total help allocated increased by 10 per cent on the previous year. In an effort to limit the growth of this type of case, sons and daughters living within a reasonable distance of the applicant have been contacted for the purpose of assisting in the task of looking after their parents. Some co-operate, but others, owing to domestic ties and other commitments, are unable to do so. The inability of the family to accept these responsibilities in no way restricts the amount of help given. No essentially deserving case is ever refused help, although this often means that some existing cases have to be drastically cut to work within the financial ceiling laid down by the Authority.

Every effort is made to ensure that where a reduction of help is unavoidable in the less needy homes, the service is not withdrawn for more than a week at a time.

Increasing numbers of requests for help are being received following discharge from hospital when nothing further can be done for the patient. These cases need frequent attendance for an indefinite period and place a heavy burden on the service. Limiting the allocation of help would undoubtedly cause great concern to the hospital service. Convalescence seems inappropriate when improvement is not expected and the only alternative to domiciliary care appears to be prolonged hospitalisation or accommodation in a residential establishment. There is, however, a limit to the amount of service the local authority can give, some cases requiring prolonged institutional care. With the shortage of chronic sick beds in the area, extra demand on the domiciliary services is to be expected.

ORGANISATION

An analysis of the visits made to cases by Helps throughout the year shows that 95 per cent of all help was allocated to the Chronic Sick and Aged category, a little over 2 per cent to Mothers and Young Children ; the remainder was taken up by Maternity, Tuberculosis and Acute Illness cases.

The maximum weekly charge of £4 for Maternity cases has not attracted the interest anticipated, although a small increase on the previous year is evident. Assistance is normally given for two weeks but if the mother is not sufficiently recovered to care for her family, this period can be extended on medical recommendation.

The full cost at 31st December, 1960, was 4/1 per hour, but only 13 cases out of a total case load of 453 were paying at the maximum rate.

Training of Domestic Helps by way of advice and supervision at work remains the only method of bringing new entrants up to the standard of working efficiency required. All cases are visited regularly by the

Supervisory Staff and wherever possible, the Helps are directed to the cases most suited to their ability and temperament. Visiting is a most essential part of the work, as only in this way can efficiency and economy be maintained. The quality of the Domestic Help Service is directly proportional to the quality of the Domestic Help and in this respect Warrington is very fortunate.

STATISTICS

The following table gives details of the number and types of cases attended and the visits paid by Domestic Helps during the year :—

	Total cases dealt with during year	Total visits	Cases on books at 31st Dec., 1960
Chronic Sick and Aged	592	42250	432
Tuberculosis	7	654	6
Acute illness	19	345	8
Mothers with young children ...	26	1065	6
Maternity	32	261	1
TOTALS	676	44575	453

This shows an increase of 44 cases as compared with the previous year, with an increase of 3,294 visits paid. The average number of visits paid per week to homes by Domestic Helps during 1960 was 857, compared with an average of 787 during 1959.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

In June, 1960, a chiropody service was inaugurated in the Health and Education Clinic for patients in the priority classes, namely, the aged and infirm, the physically handicapped and expectant and nursing mothers. The Authority appointed a whole-time Chiropodist and a room adjoining the waiting room on the ground floor of the Clinic has been fitted out with the most up-to-date chiropody equipment.

Cases are referred through their family doctors and any non-ambulant patient is provided with transport in the Departmental "Minibus" or by the Ambulance Service. The service does not provide domiciliary treatment but the Council of Social Service, who provide a domiciliary service have assisted greatly by placing on their list for treatment any cases referred to them.

During the seven months of its operation the demands on this service continue to expand. The service has undoubtedly been both popular and greatly appreciated. A charge of 2/6 per attendance is made but any patient in receipt of a contributory pension from the Ministry of National Insurance, or a non-contributory pension from the National Assistance Board receives free treatment on production of the appropriate pension book.

Details are given below of the cases treated during the year :—

Priority Group	No. of cases seen	No. of attendances made	Transport		Cases on books 31/12/61
			No. of cases	No. of journeys made	
Physically Handicapped ...	6	26	3	11	6
Aged and Infirm ...	210	727	31	102	204
TOTALS ...	216	753	34	113	210

AMBULANCE SERVICE

ORGANISATION

The area and population served were basically unchanged. In the Lancashire agency area the Glazebrook district is now being served to a large extent by the Lancashire County Council Service, and, in the Cheshire area, calls from the Lymm area are mainly handled by the Cheshire County Service. In spite of these trends for the County Councils to carry more of their own cases, the number of cases carried and miles run have risen in both agency areas.

The practice of reporting accidents by radio and telephone to the Infirmary continued throughout the year.

Emergency oxygen supplies which are held at the Depot for the use of patients in urgent need at home were called for 19 times during the year.

Most chiropody patients are now handled by a separate vehicle, which also carries Junior Training Centre patients. Nevertheless 40 chiropody patients were handled by the Ambulance Service itself.

During the period under review long distance journeys were, so far as possible, carried out by special arrangements with the railways. 10 patients and 4 escorts were transported by rail during the year.

The re-siting of the control room, which was mentioned in my previous report, was carried out during the year, and the overall result has been beneficial to the control of the service and to the staff working in the control room.

VEHICLES

One dual-purpose vehicle was replaced by a "Minibus" with rear step modifications. These vehicles offer better seating capacity at a low initial cost and in view of the relatively few times that these vehicles had been called upon to carry recumbent patients in the past, it was considered to be too costly to modify this type of vehicle to carry a single stretcher case, and such modification would be detrimental to the vehicle's primary role of carrying sitting cases. It is envisaged, however, that due to the heavy burdens imposed upon these light vehicles, the replacement period may well be shorter than for the full ambulance type vehicle. The low, initial cost, however, should make such replacement both economical and desirable for maximum safety and reliability.

ACCIDENTS

The incidence of accidents involving the vehicles of the service shows a very welcome decline. Only three accidents were recorded where the driver in charge was judged to be blameworthy—an average of 37,013 miles run per accident.

STAFF TRAINING

Training was confined to the discussion and demonstration of the various uses of equipment carried on the vehicles. Towards the end of the year a Staff Consultative Committee was formed, comprising a repre-

sentative from each shift, a Shift Leader and the Ambulance Officer. This committee meets quarterly to discuss purely domestic problems of the service and to take such action as necessary, subject to the approval of the Medical Officer of Health.

CIVIL DEFENCE

The training of the Ambulance and First Aid Section was again undertaken in the main by the Ambulance Officer. During the year, however, Mr. J. McNamara successfully qualified at Falfield as an instructor in the Section and has given valuable assistance to the Ambulance Officer in training the section.

Numbers attending classes continued to be very satisfactory and new intakes outnumbered the various losses due to changes of address or employment of volunteers.

EMERGENCY CALLS

A review was carried out during the year of the time taken to answer emergency calls over the whole area covered by the Authority, both by day and by night. The figures given below indicate the time between the vehicle leaving for the emergency and the time of arrival at the scene of the emergency :—

	Night	Day
Warrington County Borough	3·7 min.	3·5 min.
Lancashire Agency Area	5·9 min.	5·9 min.
Cheshire Agency Area	9·0 min.	7·9 min.

The better times obtained during the day are attributable to the fact that night calls are in the main answered by a vehicle from the Depot but during the daytime vehicles deployed nearest to the incident are directed by radio, thus giving a more efficient and economical answer to an emergency.

SPECIAL TRANSPORT

It is the practice in many authorities to use the vehicles of the Ambulance Service for the conveyance of mentally sub-normal patients to and from Junior Training Centres and Adult Training Centres. This work is carried out in this area by a special vehicle and the patients carried are not included in the figures of the Ambulance Service. This vehicle is provided and staffed by the Mental Health Service and details of its work will be found in that Section of the report.

STATISTICAL TABLES

The following tables give details of the work carried out in respect of Warrington patients, in the agency areas operated by agreement with Lancashire and Cheshire County Councils, and for other Ambulance Authorities.

The overall average for miles per patient showed an increase of 0.02, although other average miles per patient showed satisfactory decreases. This increase is due to the fact that a significantly larger proportion of work was carried out in the Lancashire and Cheshire Agency Areas with their greater mileage per call, while Warrington cases showed a slight decline in numbers and in miles run.

WARRINGTON CASES

	No. of patients carried				Miles	
	Emergency	Infectious disease	Sickness	Total	No. run	Average per patient
Ambulances .	1164	19	8465	9648	35479	3.67
Sitting-case cars	338	16	10,001	10355	37253	3.59
TOTALS ...	1502	35	18466	20003	72732	3.63

CASES IN LANCASHIRE AGENCY AREA

	No. of patients carried				Miles	
	Emergency	Infectious disease	Sickness	Total	No. run	Average per patient
Ambulances .	237	2	1316	1555	8868	5.70
Sitting-case cars	15	1	2520	2536	15895	6.26
TOTALS ...	252	3	3836	4091	24763	6.05

CASES IN CHESHIRE AGENCY AREA

	No. of patients carried				Miles	
	Emergency	Infectious disease	Sickness	Total	No. run	Average per patient
Ambulances .	303	4	1156	1463	11598	7.92
Sitting-case cars	11	—	64	75	751	10.01
TOTALS ...	314	4	1220	1538	12349	8.02

OTHER CASES

	No. of patients carried				Miles	
	Emergency	Infectious disease	Sickness	Total	No. run	Average per patient
Ambulances .	23	—	158	181	975	5.38
Sitting-case cars	1	—	41	42	220	5.23
TOTALS ...	24	—	199	223	1195	5.35

SUMMARY

		No. of patients carried		No. of miles run
Warrington cases ...	...	20003	...	72732
Lancashire C.C. cases	...	4091	...	24763
Cheshire C.C. cases	...	1538	...	12349
Other cases	...	223	...	1195
TOTALS ...	...	25855	...	111039

Average number of miles per patient :

Ambulances	4·43
Cars	4·15
All vehicles	4·29

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

For the majority of the year the service was staffed by three mental welfare officers, the " trainee " having been appointed to a fully established post.

Closer integration between the work of the duly authorised officers and of the health visitors took place, the health visitors carrying out routine visiting of mental defectives (later redesignated subnormal and severely subnormal patients) and referring to the mental welfare officers cases requiring their more specialised attention.

When the Mental Health Act came into force the three duly authorised officers were appointed as mental welfare officers under this Act.

Arrangements were made to set up a hostel for up to 12 patients in a house in the town and premises were acquired for this purpose. The object of this was to obtain experience and to assess the need for hostel accommodation, and, initially, it is intended that this establishment should be used for female subnormal patients and for young boys. In the light of experience it may well be necessary to change the use. Consideration was also given by the authority to the needs for Training Centres. It was decided to consider the building of a new Junior Training Centre to replace the existing one as the accommodation is not such as is required for the modern training of subnormal patients. It was also decided, with the closure of Bewsey Day Nursery, to use these premises for an Adult Training Centre to be opened in the coming year. It is anticipated that the staffing of the hostel may give rise to some difficulty since the success of this venture will depend upon the quality of the staff appointed.

In view of the introduction of the new Mental Health Act in the last quarter of the year and the revolution in the outlook with regard to mental health which it has produced, the statistics attached later in the report have been curtailed since the previous form of statistical report is now out of date and too little time has elapsed for much work under the new concept to have been carried out.

Routine visitation of subnormal patients was carried out by Health Visitors, and for this purpose 177 visits were made.

The Mental Welfare Officers were responsible for routine and special visiting of patients affected with other forms of mental disorder. Details of these visits are given below.

Visits for purposes of compilation of case histories	...	67
Visits for purposes of after-care		1,346
Visits for other purposes		472

SUBNORMALITY

At the end of the year 81 patients, as shown below, were in the community care of the authority.

Category of patient	Under age 16		16 yrs. and over		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Subnormal patients receiving routine home visits ...	—	—	7	11	7	11
Severely subnormal patients receiving routine home visits	21	14	13	15	34	29
TOTALS	21	14	20	26	41	40
Patients included in figure above attending Junior Training Centre	15	8	7	11	22	19

OTHER FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER

The undermentioned cases were receiving routine visits from Mental Welfare Officers :—

	Males	Females	Total
Mentally ill	492	574	1066
Psychopaths	—	1	1

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

	Warrington	Cheshire	Total
No. of pupils on register on 1st Jan., 1960.	27	8	35
„ admitted during year ...	10	4	14
„ withdrawn during year ...	4	3	7
„ on register at end of year ...	33	9	42

The attendance of both Warrington and Cheshire pupils was well maintained as will be seen from the figures below :—

	Warrington pupils	Cheshire pupils	All pupils
Maximum possible attendances during year	6,506	1,898	8,404
Actual attendances during year ...	5,148	1,461	6,609
Percentage of maximum possible attendances	78·9	76·9	78·6

The Warrington pupils attending the Centre are provided with transport to and from their homes in a “ Minibus ” based on the Health Department. During the year this vehicle covered 5,197 miles in providing transport for these pupils.

ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES

PART I—GENERAL

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply from the area is derived from deep wells in the sandstone layers at Winwick and Forest Farm to the north of the town, and from boreholes at Newton Hollow and Foxhill, Frodsham, Cheshire, all of which are under and controlled by the County Borough Council. Supplementary supplies are received from Liverpool and Manchester Corporations.

The water supply to consumers during the year has been satisfactory in quality and the quantity has been adequate with few minor exceptions due to the low pressure. This latter defect has been overcome by the installation of more power pumps at Winwick Waterworks.

Bacterial analyses were made of the raw water and of the water going into supply, there being a total of 200 bacterial examinations and 18 chemical. Some defective bacterial results were obtained from the Winwick wells, as in previous years, and this water is treated by super-chlorination and dechlorination before being passed into the mains. An unusual feature was defective bacterial results from a Newton Hollow borehole. This was eventually traced to a septic tank and a new outlet drain was laid, from which time satisfactory results have been obtained.

All the water supplies are chlorinated. None of the waters present any problem of plumbo-solvency.

23,071 houses within the borough are supplied with water, all water being supplied direct to the houses and there are no stand-pipe supplies.

The following tables show representative analysis results from each source of supply.

I am grateful to the Water Engineer, T. Nisbet, Esq., B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., for supplying much of the information connected with water supplies included in this report.

**REPRESENTATIVE EXAMINATION OF THE WARRINGTON
DOMESTIC SUPPLY
BACTERIOLOGICAL**

	Houghton Green 7/6/60	Winwick 14/6/60	Newton Hollow 7/6/60 *	Foxhill 14/6/60	Forest Farm 14/6/60	Helsby 14/6/60
Number of organisms per ml. capable of growth on nutrient agar at 37 deg. C in 48 hours	2	—	2	—	—	—
Number of organisms per ml. capable of growth on nutrient agar at 20/22 deg. C in 3 days	3	—	2	—	—	—
Probable number of coliform organisms per ml.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Probable number of faecal coli per 100 mls.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clostridium Welchii 50 mls.	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent

CHEMICAL

	17/6/60 Houghton Green	17/6/60 Winwick	17/6/60 Newton Hollow	17/6/60 Foxhill	17/6/60 Forest Farm	17/6/60 Helsby
Appearance ...		clear	and col	ourless		
Odour	Nil	Chlorin- ous	Chlorin- ous	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction pH ...	7.40	7.42	8.02	7.50	6.90	7.75
PARTS PER MILLION						
Total solids ...	414	445	181	233	377	297
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.01	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as album- inoid ammonia ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrites	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	4.0	8.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	1.5
Chlorides as Cl ...	32.0	31.0	20.0	34.0	35.0	45.0
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hrs. at 27 deg. C	0.27	0.10	0.03	0.54	0.05	0.30
Total hardness ...	287	288	128	123	232	211
Temporary hardness	192	158	110	88	226	188
Permanent hardness	95	120	18	35	6	23
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	192	158	110	88	226	188
Potassium as K ...	3.4	3.0	1.5	1.8	5.0	2.6
Free chlorine ...	Nil	0.53	0.29	Nil	Nil	Nil
Poisonous metals...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese as Mn .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	less than 0.025
Free CO ₂	15	14	negligible	5	40	8

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The baths provision consists of 4 swimming pools, 21 private bath-rooms and 1 vapour suite. The 4 swimming pools contain a total of 270,000 gallons of water and are filled from the town's domestic supply, details of which have been given in the previous section. The water in the swimming pools is treated by continuous filtration. Water from the deep end of the pool is drawn by a pump through a strainer and, after the addition of coagulants to flocculate organic matter and to ensure efficient filtration, the water is pumped to the top of the filter units. The filter units comprise 4 x 10' 0" diameter vertical cylinders containing sand and a system of collecting pipes in the bottoms which discharge the water after it has filtered through the sand. The water is then aerated, re-heated and chlorinated before being returned to the shallow end of the pool. The sand in the filters is washed when necessary by reversing the flow of water which runs to waste during the process. To secure efficient filtration coagulants in the form of sulphate of alumina and sodium carbonate are added to the water. Break point chlorination is used continuously, the chlorination being applied in the form of chlorine gas. The frequency of change of water in the pool is five hours.

At all times it is aimed to maintain in the swimming pool water sufficient free and available chlorine to meet any possible pollution, a pH value of 7.5 to 7.6, and a residual alkalinity of not less than 200 ppm.

The standards have at all times on examination been in accordance with those recommended in Report No. 71 of 1956 concerning the bacteriological examination of water supplies.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The Borough Engineer (J. Y. Hughes, Esq., M.I.C.E.) indicates that no major schemes were commenced or completed during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is dealt with by the Cleansing and Salvage Department, controlled by Mr. W. Whitfield, the Cleansing Superintendent. He supplies the following information concerning the service.

REFUSE COLLECTION

A weekly frequency of collection was maintained throughout the year. The weights of refuse collected during 1960-61 were :—

House refuse	...	...	...	...	...	26,443 tons
Trade refuse	...	...	...	...	...	1,390 tons

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse was disposed of entirely by controlled tipping.

SALVAGE

The intensive salvage operations continued throughout the year.

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

In accordance with Section 4 of the Cinematograph Act, 1909, five inspections were made by public health inspectors and there were three cinemas operating during the year.

Some defects were found to exist and were brought to the attention of the owners and were subsequently satisfactorily remedied.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS REGULATIONS, 1954

Two formal samples and eight informal samples of filling materials were submitted to the Slumberland (Research) Laboratories Ltd., Stockport, who are chemists designated as “prescribed analysts” for the purpose of the Act. All were satisfactory.

Three manufacturers of upholstery, furniture and bedding materials are registered under the Act. There are no persons or premises engaged in the manufacture or storage of rag flock within the Borough.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

A total of 58 persons and premises were registered during the year as listed sellers of Part II poisons. All listed sellers have been visited during the year by the Inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. J. R. Dale. No sales from unauthorised premises were detected.

PET ANIMALS ACT

Ten premises were licensed as Pet Shops, and the premises and conditions under which animals are kept are considered satisfactory.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT AND REGULATIONS

Inspectors made four visits to food premises for the purposes of these Acts and Regulations and no contraventions were recorded.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Visits were made on six occasions to sites occupied by single caravans.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into force on the 29th August, 1960. No licences had been issued under this Act by the end of the year but it is anticipated that there will be requests for such licences in the ensuing year.

PART II—FACTORIES

FACTORY ACTS 1937 AND 1948

The following tables record action taken with matters referred to the department by the factory inspector, and as a result of routine inspections by public health inspectors.

(1) INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities ...	26	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority	402	33	16	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority (excepting out-workers' premises)	13	5	—	—
TOTALS	441	38	16	—

(2) CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re-medied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspec- tor	By H.M. Inspec- tor	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.) :					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	—	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	15	11	—	15	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	17	11	—	17	—

Three outworkers' premises were examined during the year occupied in connection with the making of wearing apparel.

PART III—HOUSING

NUISANCE AND HOUSING DEFECTS

A total of 1,568 complaints was received at the Department during the year concerning the following matters :—

House disrepair and dampness	...	...	...	...	679
Accumulation and storage of refuse	...	...	...	...	39
Closets	...	...	...	...	97
Drainage and sewers	...	...	...	...	140
Rodents	...	...	...	...	329
Vermin and insects	...	...	...	...	187
Noise nuisances	...	...	...	...	5
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	11
Fumes and smells	...	...	...	...	36
Paving	...	...	...	...	1
Water supply	...	...	...	...	7
Unwholesome dwellings	...	...	...	...	16
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous matters	...	...	...	...	16
					1,568

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of disrepair 1,217 informal and 556 statutory notices were served, and 987 informal notices and 527 statutory notices were complied with.

42 complaints and informations were submitted to the court relating to 33 properties at which requirements of notices had not been met. A fine was imposed in one instance and the remainder were withdrawn on payment of costs, the work having been completed between issue of summons and date of hearing. (See details of proceedings, page 90).

125 Demolition Orders and 16 Closing Orders under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, were made. 98 dwelling houses were demolished during the year, and 2 houses were closed.

SLUM CLEARANCE

Warrington (Winwick Road) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958 :

Throughout the year families have been gradually rehoused from dwellings in the area and some of the dwellings demolished. It is expected that all the houses will be demolished early next year.

Warrington (Warburton Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960 :

Houses in this area were inspected and represented to the Council. Subsequent to the Order being made it was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation.

Clearance of small blocks of unfit houses continued to be dealt with using the individual house procedure under the Housing Act, 1957.

The Slum Clearance programme has been maintained so far as progress is concerned and during the year the Ministry of Housing and Local Government asked Local Authorities (Circular 2/60) for "Further Proposals." The rate of progress in the removal of unfit houses is still governed by the ability of the Local Authority to provide new housing accommodation for displaced families.

The Borough Surveyor (J. Y. Hughes, Esq.) indicates that it was necessary to take action about dangerous conditions in 26 houses.

Improvement grants were approved for 74 owner-occupiers and in 2 cases of rented property.

The department provided information to prospective purchasers of houses within the Borough as to the Council's proposals for Slum Clearance during the five years 1956 to 1961. In addition information is provided in respect of houses which are intended to be the subject of Demolition or Closing Orders.

Certificates of Disrepair—Rent Act, 1957

The table below gives details of the number of applications received for certificates of disrepair under the 1957 Act and the results of such applications :—

No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	18
No. of undertakings accepted from owners	7
No. of certificates issued in respect of all defects	1
No. of certificates issued in respect of some defects	3
No complied with (before service of certificate)	3
No. of certificates cancelled	Nil

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES DURING 1960

	Houses Demolished		Displaced during year	
	Unfit	Others	Persons	Families
A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED				
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	34	Nil	121	42
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>NOT in Clearance Areas :</i>				
(4) Under Sec. 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	58	Nil	240	84
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	6	Nil	25	7
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action taken under Local Acts	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Order	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

	Houses Closed Number	Persons Displaced	
		Persons	Families
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
(8) Under Sec. 16(4) and 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	2	24	6
(9) Under Sec. 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(10) Parts of Buildings Closed under Sec. 18 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

	By Owner	By L.A.
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED		
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	616	Nil
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	405	Nil
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Acts, 1957	Nil	Nil
(13) Under Sec. 24 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

D. ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES							
(a)	(i)	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	161
	(ii)	By Other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	Nil
	(iii)	By other bodies or persons :					
		(a) Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	204
		(b) Ministry of Works	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b)	With State Assistance under the Housing Acts :						
	(i)	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	161
	(ii)	By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	Nil

PART IV.

RODENT CONTROL AND DISINFESTATION

(Period January to December, 1960)

SURVEY AND NOTIFICATION

329 complaints of rodent infestation were received at the department during the period. 54 local authority premises were surveyed, and 609 premises were surveyed during visits to buildings where food was manufactured, stored or sold ; at pig styes and cow sheds while concerned with movements of animals under the Diseases of Animals Act, and during investigations into complaints concerning the keeping of animals, insanitary brook courses, offensive trades and stables. 761 dwelling houses which were the subject of inspection for disrepair were also surveyed to ascertain the presence of rodent infestation.

SEWER TREATMENT

Two sewer treatments were made during the year in which test baiting was carried out in 526 manholes, being approximately 21 per cent of the manholes in the Borough. Further baiting with poisoned bait was necessary in 228 of these manholes, 45 of which showed bait taken. The poison used was warfarin in medium oatmeal.

The following table covering period January 1st, 1960, to December 31st, 1960, showing the extent and type of infestation and measures of control has been prepared for submission to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1960

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cul- tural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	39	23071	4288	27398	10
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification	28	271	26	325	—
(b) Survey under the Act ...	54	—	—	54	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	761	609	1370	—
III. Total inspections carried out— including re-inspections. (To be completed only if figures are readily available) ...	82	1032	635	1749	—
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats { Major	1	—	—	1	—
{ Minor	14	189	21	224	—
(b) Mice { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	14	82	5	101	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sec. IV) ...	29	271	26	326	—
VI. Total treatments carried out— including re-treatments (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	29	271	26	326	—
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)	
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act 	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings 	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of “Block” control schemes carried out 	Nil				

NOTES

- Note 1

With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll for the area.
- Note 2

(i) Premises used by the Local Authority for the purposes of trade should be entered in column (3).

(ii) Sewers should not be included.

(iii) Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person, should be regarded as business premises and should be entered in Column (3). Where the dwelling and business parts of the premises are in separate occupation, separate entries should be made in Columns (2) and (3).
- Note 3

For the purpose of completing Sections II, IV and V, each property should be entered *once only* in respect of inspections, infestations or treatment.

INSECT PESTS

The following table shows the type of verminous premises treated and the form of infestation dealt with :

Type of Infestation	Type of Premises				Total Types
	L.A. Premises	Corpn. Houses	Private Dwellings	Business Premises	
Ants	12	16	42	—	70
Beetles	—	—	2	—	2
Bugs	—	10	32	—	42
Cockroaches	1	12	39	1	53
Earwigs	—	1	—	—	1
Fleas	—	1	1	—	2
Flies	—	—	3	2	5
Moths	—	—	1	—	1
Snails	—	—	1	—	1
Wasps	1	1	—	—	2
Insects	1	—	—	—	1
Lice	—	—	1	—	1
Vermin	—	—	3	—	3
Silver Fish	—	—	3	—	3
TOTAL	15	41	128	3	187

All infestations yielded to treatment with Gammexane or D.D.T. in powder or liquid form, and/or proprietary materials containing such ingredients.

PART V—ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

MEASUREMENT SURVEY

DEPOSIT GAUGES

Table A1 (page 60) shows the deposits for the year 1960 and they are also given in graph form on page 65.

It will be noticed that no returns are given for the Latchford Sewage Works Gauge. These have not been included owing to several abnormal monthly returns which give a most distorted and untrue picture for this site. For instance, during the months of January, July, August and September unprecedented heavy deposits occasioned doubt and caused inquiries to be made which revealed that grass fires on the adjoining land and river bank, and the burning down of an old wooden hut in the neighbourhood had been partly responsible, whilst there was also evidence that the collecting bowl had been tampered with and disturbed. It is, perhaps, significant that these particular periods for the most part coincide with school holidays.

The averages for the year are calculated from the other three gauges which means that in comparison with previous years, the readings are taken from two heavily polluted areas against one lightly polluted area instead of two. On this basis and considering that rainfall was considerably higher in 1959, it is satisfactory to record that the pollution remained at the same level. Actually, had the 1959 average results been calculated with the Sewage Works figures excluded, the total average deposit would have been increased from 280 tons per square mile to 315 tons. It follows, also, that had the Sewage Works deposits been correctly recorded at the normal level comparable with Loushers Lane Gauge, the yearly average for the Borough would have been approximately 250 tons per square mile, a decrease in the neighbourhood of 10 per cent. Examination of the returns for the Central Police Station, where an 18 per cent decrease is shown, supports this assumption.

LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGES

The monthly average of sulphur emissions is shown in Table B (page 64) and these results are summarised in graph form on page 66.

The average concentration of sulphur dioxide remained at the same level as for 1959 with little or no variation at the various sites. The winter to summer curve is quite pronounced. The highest monthly average occurred in February, viz., 26.2 milligrams of SO_2 per 1,000 sq. cms., with the lowest in July, viz., 16.7 milligrammes.

TABLE A1

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES—1960

MONTHLY DEPOSIT IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

SITE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
Central Police Station ...	33.80	33.21	17.74	23.68	28.19	27.00	42.05	36.28	30.80	19.08	48.98	33.27	374.08
Police Recreation Ground	27.23	9.87	10.66	11.44	13.52	12.08	21.27	15.24	15.58	9.50	12.01	10.19	168.59
Sewage Works ...													
Ambulance Depot ...	27.10	19.59	23.11	20.43	29.18	20.08	22.70	23.55	25.47	34.20	26.80	26.16	298.37
Average for Borough ...	29.38	20.89	17.17	18.52	23.63	19.72	28.67	25.02	23.95	20.93	29.26	23.21	280.35
Rainfall in inches ...	4.23	1.48	1.27	1.73	2.18	1.99	3.29	4.51	2.70	3.74	4.61	3.67	35.40
Walton Park ...	25.51	8.84	22.59	32.63	—	—	22.21	21.50	15.14	13.04	15.45	10.57	187.48

TABLE A2
DEPOSIT GAUGES

(1) RECORD OF DEPOSITS DURING 1958, 1959, AND 1960 AT EXISTING SITES Tons per square mile

	Central Police Station	Police Rec. Ground Loushers Lane	Sewage Works Latchford	Ambulance Depot Longshaw Street	Mean Average for Borough	Walton Park
1960						
Monthly average	31.17	14.05		24.86	23.36	15.62
Total	374.08	168.59		298.37	280.35	187.48
1959						
Monthly average	38.10	15.23	16.04	24.12	23.37	11.08
Total	457.15	182.80	192.44	289.46	280.45	133.00
1958						
Monthly average	37.70	16.40	13.59	23.44	22.78	11.00
Total	452.36	196.79	163.11	281.27	273.38	131.95

Annual Rainfall Figures : 1960—35.40 ins. 1959—27.39 ins. 1958—36.23 ins.

TABLE A3
MONTHLY RAINFALL - 1956 to 1960

			1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
January	...	...	4.52 ins.	2.00 ins.	2.50 ins.	2.56 ins.	4.23 ins.
February	...	...	0.47 „	1.90 „	5.04 „	0.24 „	1.48 „
March	...	...	0.98 „	2.53 „	1.42 „	1.42 „	1.27 „
April	...	...	2.77 „	0.42 „	0.63 „	2.93 „	1.73 „
May	...	...	0.94 „	1.21 „	3.71 „	2.10 „	2.18 „
June	...	...	2.23 „	1.88 „	4.52 „	2.49 „	1.99 „
July	...	...	5.57 „	3.69 „	4.93 „	3.04 „	3.29 „
August	...	...	10.01 „	5.19 „	2.32 „	0.39 „	4.51 „
September	...	...	3.17 „	5.60 „	3.27 „	0.17 „	2.70 „
October	...	...	2.23 „	3.13 „	2.85 „	2.41 „	3.74 „
November	...	...	1.29 „	1.37 „	1.39 „	4.54 „	4.61 „
December	...	...	2.84 „	2.93 „	3.65 „	5.10 „	3.67 „
TOTALS	...	...	37.02 „	31.85 „	36.23 „	27.39 „	35.40 „

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1960 WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY

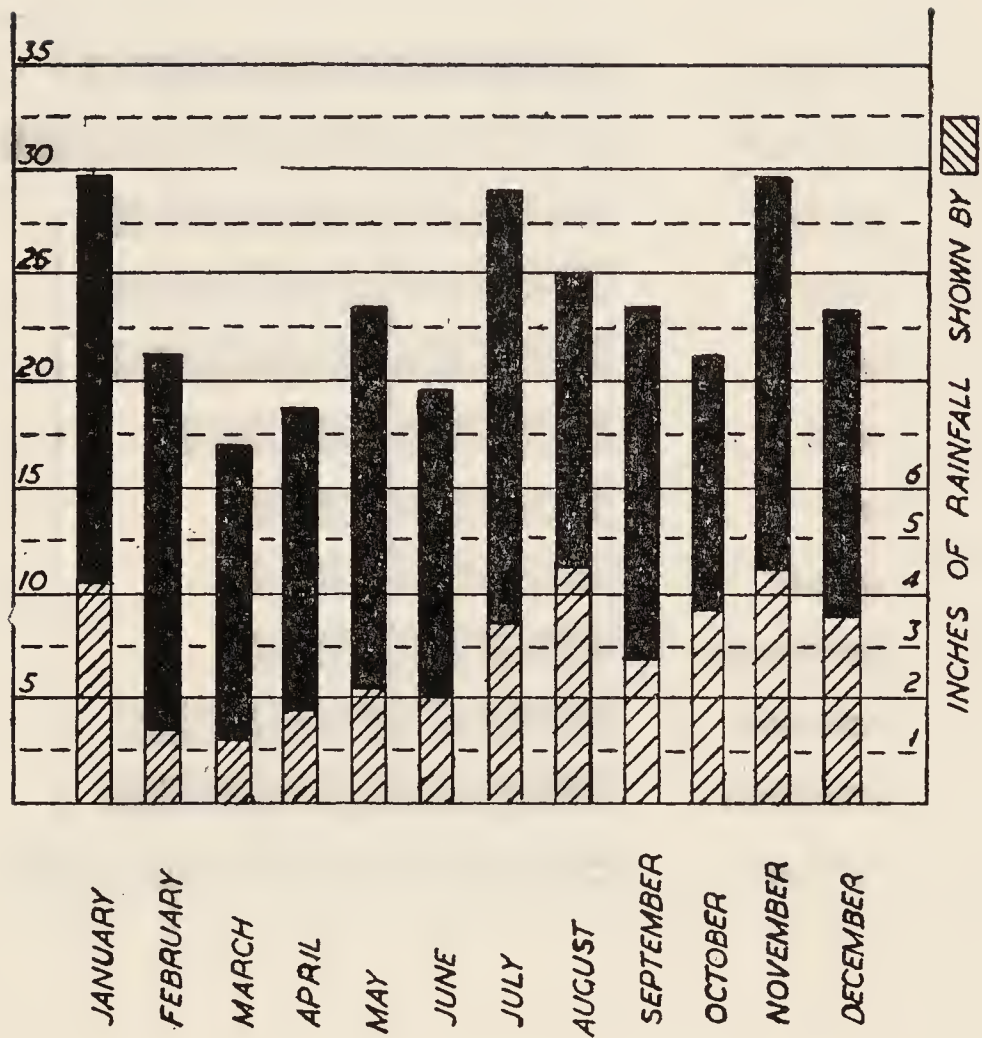
	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
NORTH : Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	- 1	- -	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	4 1
NORTH EAST : Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	- 1	3 -	2 3	3 -	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 4
EAST : Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	- -	1 1	- 2	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	2 5
SOUTH EAST : Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	8 -	2 2	8 13	2 1	7 4	3 2	1 -	2 1	9 1	9 4	3 3	- -	54 31
SOUTH : Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	1 1	2 2	- 1	2 1	2 -	- 1	2 -	- -	2 -	2 -	7 2	1 1	21 9
SOUTH WEST : Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	6 -	1 2	- 1	3 2	4 -	9 1	2 3	6 1	4 -	2 -	2 3	2 2	41 15
WEST : Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	- -	1 -	- -	4 3	2 -	6 -	6 4	7 -	4 -	- -	1 2	- 6	31 15
NORTH WEST : Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	3 5	5 2	- -	3 1	4 -	3 -	6 5	9 -	6 1	2 4	4 -	3 -	48 18
DAYS OF CALM ...	5	5	1	3	4	5	1	4	2	6	3	15	54
DAYS OF FOG : Slight Moderate Heavy	4 2 -	3 2 -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 1 -	2 2 -	2 2 -	8 5 2	24 14 2

TABLE B
INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION - ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD
MILLIGRAMS OF SO₂ PER DAY COLLECTED BY 1,000 SQ. CMS. OF BATCH DPBO₂
1960 (Corresponding figures for 1959 shown in brackets)

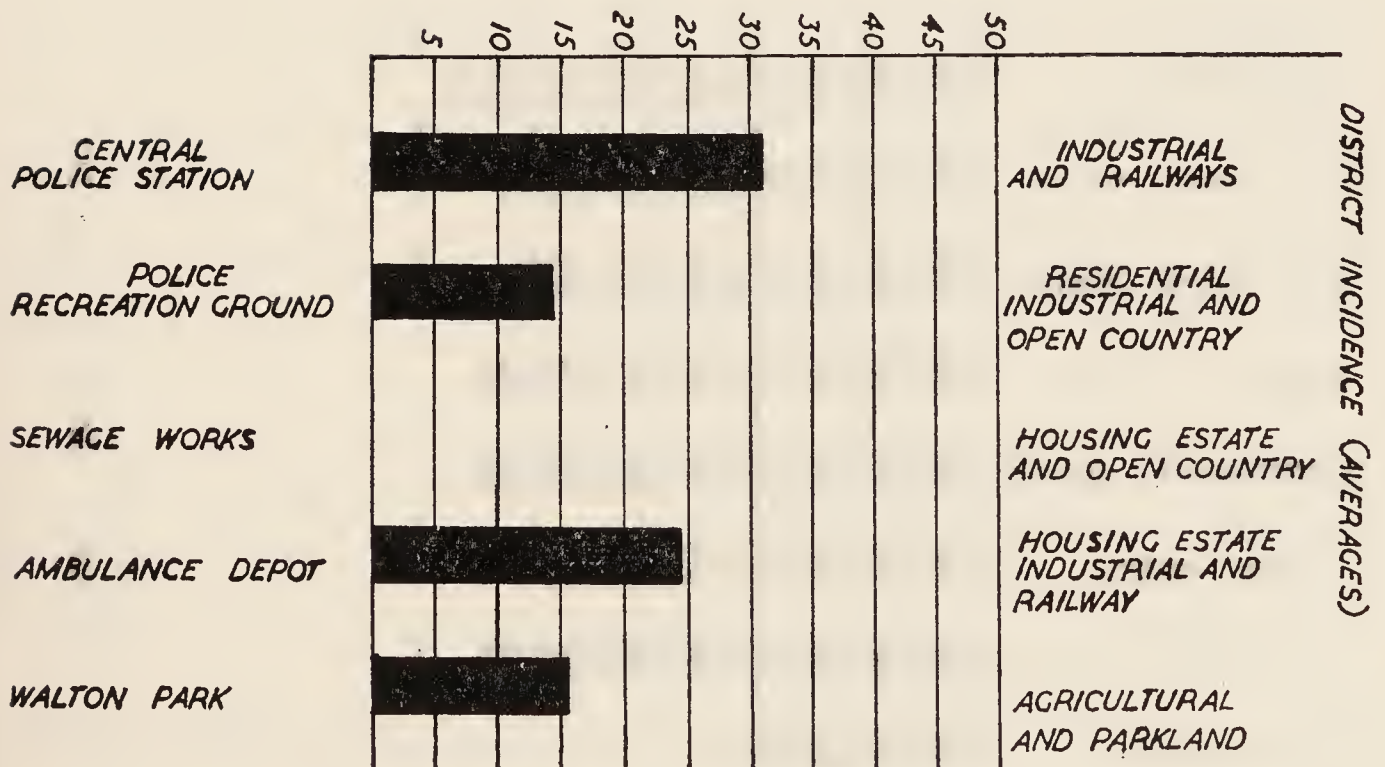
Month	Central Police Station	Ambulance Depot	Long Lane School	Beaumont School	Corporation Depot	Sewage Works	Police Recreation Ground	Average for Borough	Walton Park
January ...	24.1 (24.4)	24.0 (23.9)	24.2 (23.9)	23.6 (23.4)	24.0 (24.1)	23.4 (23.1)	23.8 (23.7)	23.9 (23.8)	18.5 (22.9)
February ...	27.7 (26.3)	26.9 (26.4)	27.0 (26.3)	27.6 (26.5)	27.7 (26.0)	27.5 (25.7)	28.6 (26.3)	27.7 (26.2)	12.3 (24.2)
March ...	24.5 (22.1)	23.8 (22.5)	23.9 (22.3)	23.7 (22.5)	25.3 (21.4)	23.7 (22.9)	24.8 (22.3)	24.2 (22.3)	13.1 (17.2)
April ...	25.8 (23.9)	25.1 (24.3)	23.0 (21.6)	23.8 (—)	24.7 (23.2)	24.2 (22.9)	24.8 (19.6)	24.5 (22.6)	7.9 (9.7)
May ...	22.1 (23.8)	25.4 (18.6)	23.4 (17.8)	23.8 (21.8)	23.9 (22.0)	18.9 (22.9)	22.7 (21.2)	22.9 (21.2)	11.3 (17.6)
June ...	23.6 (21.9)	17.5 (16.7)	16.0 (21.2)	20.5 (19.6)	19.3 (21.5)	20.2 (18.9)	21.5 (20.8)	19.8 (20.1)	9.7 (13.0)
July ...	22.7 (23.4)	12.8 (13.9)	11.4 (19.6)	18.0 (17.9)	16.9 (17.6)	17.6 (17.6)	17.6 (19.4)	16.7 (18.5)	17.6 (13.5)
August ...	24.7 (23.1)	17.9 (17.8)	12.5 (12.8)	19.1 (14.8)	16.8 (18.0)	13.7 (13.6)	16.8 (17.4)	17.3 (16.8)	4.9 (6.1)
September.	23.9 (22.8)	20.5 (23.5)	15.0 (18.1)	19.2 (21.7)	18.3 (22.9)	6.4 (24.0)	12.9 (23.4)	16.6 (22.3)	5.2 (8.4)
October ...	22.3 (24.1)	23.1 (23.9)	23.2 (23.2)	22.3 (24.4)	23.4 (24.4)	23.2 (24.2)	23.2 (24.1)	22.9 (24.0)	17.5 (10.5)
November.	23.0 (23.9)	22.3 (24.6)	23.2 (24.3)	22.9 (14.8)	23.9 (23.8)	23.1 (24.9)	22.6 (24.2)	23.0 (22.9)	6.5 (12.2)
December .	28.6 (25.6)	28.4 (26.3)	28.5 (27.5)	26.3 (26.0)	27.5 (26.8)	27.9 (26.1)	27.9 (25.8)	27.9 (26.3)	13.2 (9.0)
Totals ...	293.0 (285.3)	267.7 (262.4)	251.3 (258.6)	270.8 (233.4)	271.7 (271.7)	249.8 (266.8)	267.2 (268.2)	267.4 (267.0)	137.7 (164.3)
Monthly Average ...	24.4 (23.8)	22.3 (21.9)	20.9 (21.5)	22.6 (21.2)	22.6 (22.6)	20.8 (22.2)	22.3 (22.3)	22.3 (22.2)	11.5 (13.7)

DEPOSIT GAUGE 1960

SEASONAL AVERAGE - WHOLE TOWN
AND AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL



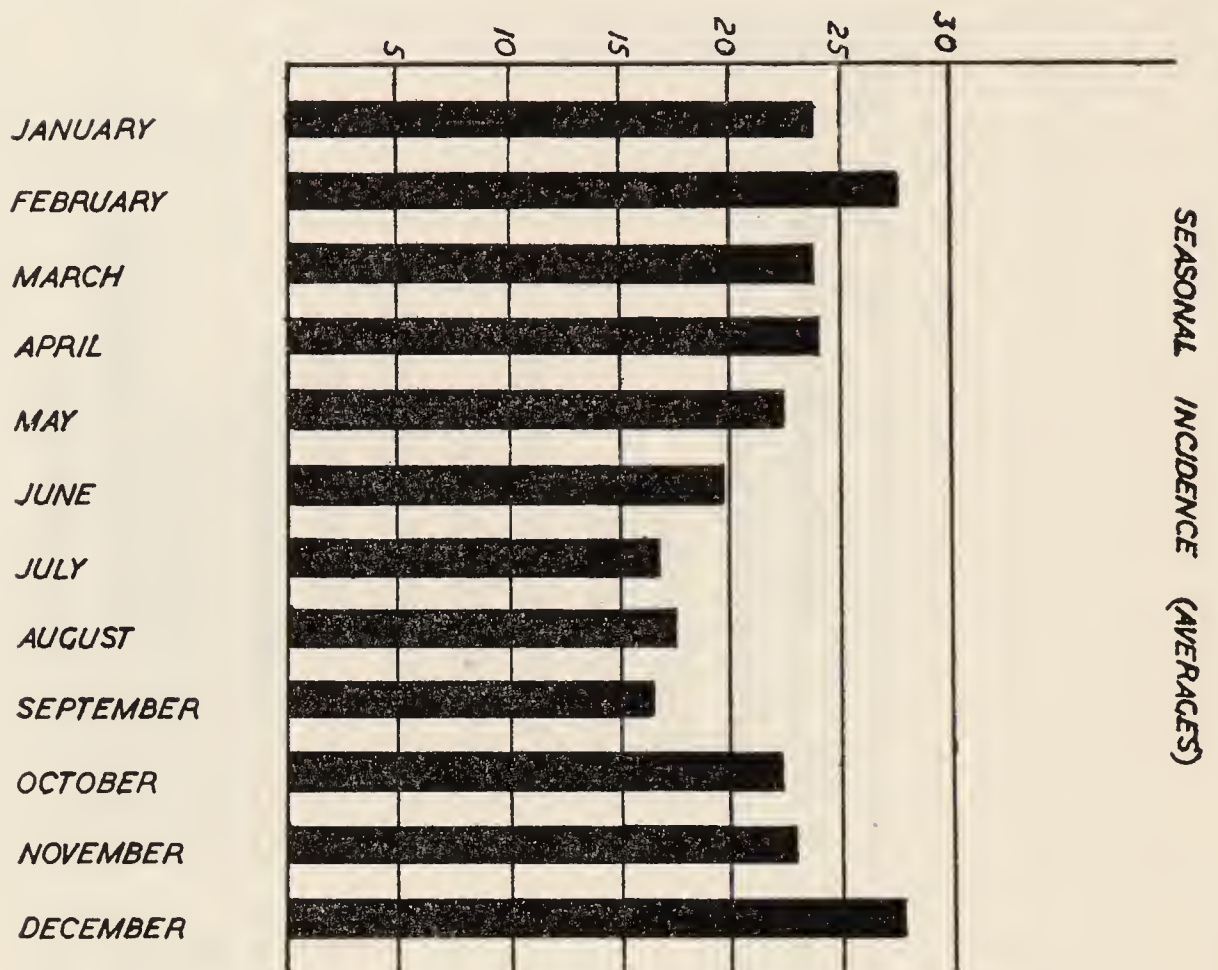
TONS/SQ. MILE PER MONTH



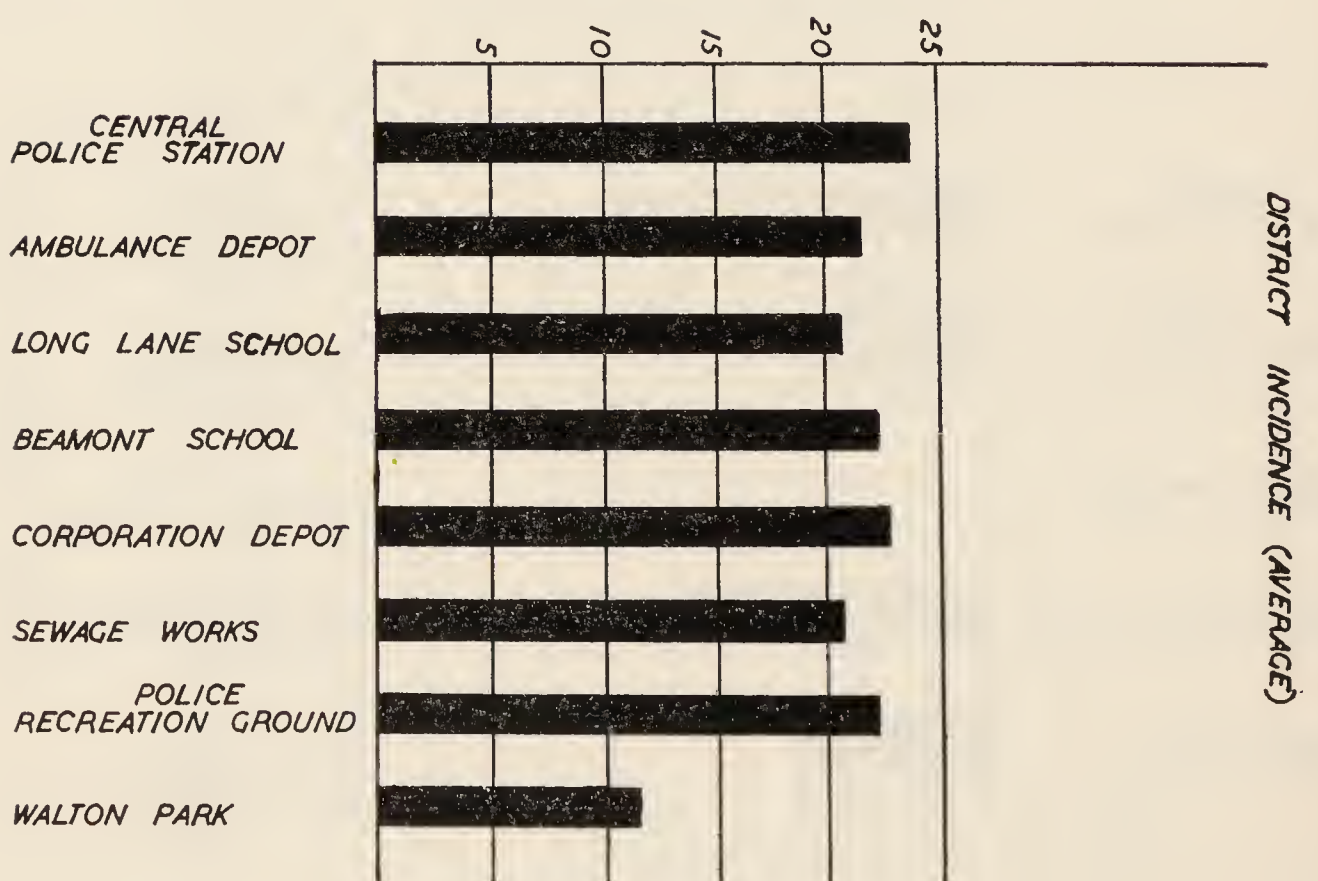
LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGES 1960

(SULPHUR DIOXIDE)

M/GRMS/SO₃ 1,000 SQ. CMS/DAY



M/GRMS/SO₃ 1,000 SQ. CMS/DAY



CLEAN AIR ACT

INDUSTRIAL

The following particulars detail the work performed by the senior district inspectors :

Smoke and Atmospheric Pollution : Smoke Byelaws :

No. of visits and interviews	...	...	...	...	14
No. of premises where improvement in plant or firing method was recommended	...	...	...	...	6
No. of premises where recommended improvements had been effected	...	...	...	...	3

In 6 cases investigated for excessive emission of smoke the following factors were found to be influencing conditions :

Bad methods of firing and insufficient plant	...	...	3
Insufficient boiler plant	...	...	3

In response to advice and recommendations, improvements have been effected in 3 premises as follows :

Structural improvements and/or alterations, together with additional instrumentation	...	...	...	...	1
Improved method of firing and/or improved fuel supplies...					1
Conversion from coal to oil fuel with new plant	...	...			1

The National Fuel Efficiency Service (N.I.F.E.S.) continued to visit and advise a number of firms during the year.

No legal proceedings have been taken.

The work done in connection with the industrial sections of the Act is much less than that which is necessary. A great deal of progress in this direction was made in the years immediately preceding and following the passing of the Act, but there are various matters requiring to be followed up and more attention should be paid to taking chimneytop observations, none of which could be carried out in 1960. The work connected with the domestic smoke control programme, particulars of which follow, fully occupied the two Senior Inspectors and entailed a considerable amount of overtime. Additional staff is required to assist with this work in order to relieve the smoke Inspectors and enable them to deal more fully with industrial problems.

It is pleasing to note that the Corporation Baths Department was included in the premises where improvements were effected. The former Baths boiler, fired with coal by mechanical sprinkler stokers was a frequent offender, and often the subject of odious comparisons when private firms were approached about smoke emissions.

Several notifications of intention to install new furnaces or boiler plant were received and dealt with during the year, including two for which formal approval was requested and granted. In four instances it was deemed necessary to secure an increase in the height of chimneystacks, and this was achieved by agreement with the firms concerned.

DOMESTIC

The following table details the work carried out during the year in connection with the establishment of Smoke Control Areas :—

	Area			
	1	2	3	4
Primary inspections	—	97	987	905
Detailed surveys	—	—	356	752
Visits and revisits re specification and estimate forms	1782	—	—	—
Specification and estimate forms issued	636	—	—	—
Revisits : work in progress	3320	—	—	—
Approval certificates issued... ..	620	—	—	—
Visits and demonstrations re coke-burning	210	12	—	—
Visits re legal proceedings	5	—	—	—
Legal proceedings (S. 12 Clear Air Act)	5	—	—	—
Visits re payment of accounts	78	—	—	—
Visits (after 1/9/60) re emissions of smoke	15	—	—	—
Interviews, (owners, agents, dealers, contractors) .	1097	13	7	—

The year 1960 saw the establishment of the first Smoke Control Area. Confirmation of this, the Warrington No. 1 (Longford Street) Smoke Control Order was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in February to become operative on the 1st September. The table above indicates the work entailed. To assist occupiers of dwellings to choose their appliances and acquaint them with smokeless fuels an Exhibition was organised in Beamont School during the Easter holiday period. The Exhibition was open for five days ; attendances were excellent and the effort proved to be of great value in getting under way the necessary adaptations. As always, breaking new ground was difficult, and many problems had to be dealt with. Although all the work was not completed for the operational date, slowly but surely the occupiers began to be accustomed to the use of smokeless fuels. This did not occur without some heartaches, as the strange fuels and new appliances were not always readily understood. Complaints that the grates would not burn the fuels, that rooms were not sufficiently heated, that fuel consumption was heavy and expensive, or that fuel shortages existed all had to be investigated quickly. Such complaints were, unfortunately, often exaggerated, and many were only received by hearsay. All specific complaints were dealt with whenever received. It was found that old people were often puzzled and bewildered and that invalids were worried about the effect on their health ; in such cases special care and attention was taken to provide and demonstrate the right answer. By the end of the year the Area was beginning to operate successfully, although perhaps not everyone concerned was altogether happy. Many had come to appreciate that they had cleaner and warmer room conditions, no chimney sweeping, less washing of curtains, and in addition, where there were back-boilers, constant hot water.

The No. 2 (Winwick Road) Area was originally scheduled to come into operation with No. 1. In this instance, however, objections were made against the Order and consequently a Public Inquiry was ordered by the Minister. This was held in March, 1960. The objectors' petition was signed by 110 people living in the area. Time and Trouble was required to prepare the case for the Local Authority at the Inquiry yet not one

objector appeared in person, reducing proceedings to a formality, but the efforts of the objectors succeeded in delaying the Order, which was eventually confirmed in August, 1960, with the operational date postponed until August, 1961.

Late in the year preliminary surveys were carried out in the No. 3 (Town Centre) and No. 4 (Poplars Avenue "A") areas, and Orders were made in November and submitted for confirmation. It is anticipated that these Orders will be confirmed to become operational by November, 1961. This will mean that during 1961, areas 2, 3 and 4 will be established, bringing under smoke control a further 1,575 houses, of which, 1,163 are Council houses. Fortunately, the adaptation required in the Council houses is mainly the provision of gas ignition, but all the tenants will need educating in the use of smokeless fuel.

The experience gained by the Inspectors and Contractors in the first area will ensure a smoother progress in dealing with subsequent areas. On the publicity side, the most successful propaganda is, of course, an established and successful area. As the number of areas brought under control increases and more and more people become accustomed to the use of smokeless fuel the public will begin to come and ask for conversions. Enquiries are already being received from interested persons as to when various parts of the Borough will be included as Smoke Control Areas.

By the end of the year the settlement of accounts and payment of grants were proceeding rapidly. Whilst no final financial returns can be given at this stage it appears that the final cost of approved works will be somewhat under the £14,909 estimated.

PART VI—SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT

NUMBERS AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS

Tables I and II indicate the number and nature of Inspections made during the year and the conditions remedied.

TABLE I

Nature of Inspections	Primary Inspections	Re- inspections	Total Visits
STATUTORY NUISANCES :			
Premises	761	2746	3507
Animals	2	3	5
Accumulation or Deposit	17	13	30
Dust, Effluvia—Trade, Man. or Business... ..	1	1	2
Workplace	—	—	—
Well, Tank, Cistern or Water Butt	—	—	—
Pond, Pool, Ditch, Gutter or Water Course	1	2	3
Tents, Vans, Sheds	4	2	6
Smoke Observations	—	—	—
„ Visits and Interviews	8	—	8
Miscellaneous	75	—	75
DRAINAGE :			
Obstructed	345	459	804
Defective or Insufficient	46	109	155
Smoke Tests	8	—	8
Colour Tests	6	—	6
CLOSETS AND SANITARY CONVENIENCES :			
Water Closets	103	176	279
VERMINOUS AND UNWHOLESOME CONDITIONS :			
Dwellings	39	32	71
Business Premises	1	2	3
Articles	1	1	2
Persons	—	—	—
LICENSED PREMISES	—	—	—
PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT	5	—	5
SHOPS :			
Closing	42	—	42
Conditions of Employment	69	5	74
Sanitary, Accom. Meals, Lighting... ..	69	7	76
GENERAL (including byelaws and regulations)			
Infectious Disease	1	—	1
„ Contacts	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	2	—	2
Houses—let-in—Lodgings	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—
Stables	—	—	—
Piggeries	—	10	10
Canal Boats	—	—	—
Tips	—	—	—
Rats and Mice	47	2	49

TABLE I (continued)

Nature of Inspections	Primary Inspections	Re- inspections	Total Visits
Pharmacy and Poisons	4	1	5
Merchandise Marks Acts and Regulations.	40	—	40
Pet Shops	3	5	8
Rent Act	46	39	85
Offices	—	—	—
Agriculture (Safety, Health, Welfare) Act	4	—	4
SCHOOL	1	2	3
FOOD :			
Slaughtering	523	—	523
Private Slaughtering	450	—	450
Markets	—	—	—
Preparing Premises	7	1	8
Fried Fish Shops	6	3	9
Cold Stores	—	—	—
General Food Shops	131	2	133
Street Vendors	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—
Butchers' Shops	9	16	25
Premises—Voluntary Surrender	294	—	294
MILK :			
Dairies	26	—	26
Pasteurising Establishments	58	—	58
Milk Shops and Retail Premises	75	—	75
ICE CREAM :			
Premises	5	—	5
Vendors	2	—	2
Shops	37	—	37
FACTORIES :			
Mechanical	11	1	12
Non-Mechanical	—	—	—
Outworkers	3	—	3
HOUSING :			
Repair (Section 9)	—	—	—
Demolition (Section 17)	110	110	220
Undertakings	—	—	—
Closure (Section 18)	2	—	2
Obstructive Buildings	—	—	—
Clearance or Redevelopment	60	80	140
Overcrowding	54	1	55
T.B. Visits	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	6	—	6
CONTAGIOUS D. ANIMALS :			
Saleyards	8	—	8
Movement of Swine	13	22	35
Importation of Animals	1	—	1
Railway Sidings	—	—	—
Foot and Mouth Disease	1	—	1
Swine Fever	—	—	—
Fowl Pest	1	—	1
Miscellaneous	2	—	2
INTERVIEWS—Owners, Tradesmen, etc. ...	336	2	338
TOTALS	3982	3855	7837

TABLE II

DETAILS OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENT

Defect or Contravention	Defect or contravention remedied	Defect or Contravention	Defect or contravention remedied
DWELLINGS :		PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT :	
Decorated	—	Cleanliness	—
Roofs	302	Ventilation	1
Walls—Internal	211	Sanitary Accom.—Males ...	—
External	120	Females	—
Ceilings	80		
Floors	98	SHOPS :	
Firegrates	33	Insufficient Sanitary Accom.	—
Wash Boilers	2	Insufficient Washing Fac....	—
Doors and Windows ...	194	Heating and Lighting ...	—
Dampness	728	Facilities for Meals ...	—
Lighting	—	Seating	—
Ventilation	48		
Chimney Stacks	62	SCHOOLS :	
Gutters and Downspouts .	309	Water Closets	—
Downspouts Disconnected.	—	Pail Closets	—
Yard or Passage Surfaces...	5	Urinals	—
Yard Drainage	1	Pail Conversions	—
Water Supply	7	Trough Conversions ...	—
Food Storage	—		
Ash Bin Stores	14	WORKPLACES :	
		Cleanliness	—
DRAINAGE :		Overcrowding	—
Defective	32	Lighting	—
Inspection Chambers ...	—	Ventilation	—
Ventilation	—	Sanitary Accom.—Males ...	—
Abolished	—	„ Females	—
Additional Gullies ...	—		
Sinks	13	STABLES :	
Sink Waste Pipes	23	Cleanliness	—
Soil or Vent Pipes ...	3	Surfaces	—
Urinals	—	Drainage	—
Other Necessary App. ...	—	Storage of Manure ...	—
New Drainage Provided ...	1		
		PIGGERIES :	
CLOSETS AND SANITARY CONVENIENCES :		Cleanliness	—
Water Closets	98	Surfaces	—
Water Supply	9	Drainage	—
Flushing Cisterns	33	Storage of Manure ...	—
Light and Ventilation ...	—	Abolished	—
LICENSED PREMISES :		FOOD PREPARING PREMISES :	
Closets	—	Surfaces	1
Urinals	—	Ventilation	1
Bar Facilities	—	Lighting	—
Beer M'cs. (Piping) ...	—	Drainage	—
		Cleanliness	1
		Fittings (Moveable) ...	—

TABLE II (continued)

Defect or Contravention	Defect or contravention remedied	Defect or Contravention	Defect or contravention remedied
Cleansing Facilities ...	1		
Sanitary Accom. ...	—		
Personal Washing Facilities	—		
RODENT CONTROL :			
Structural Repairs ...	3		
DAIRIES :			
Surfaces ...	—		
Ventilation ...	—		
Lighting ...	—		
Drainage ...	—		
Cleansing ...	—		
Apparatus ...	—		
Cleanliness ...	—		
FACTORIES :			
Cleanliness ...	—		
Overcrowding ...	—		
Temperature ...	—		
Ventilation ...	—		
Drainage of Floors ...	—		
Sanitary Conveniences :			
Insufficient ...	1		
Unsuitable or Defective.	—		
Not Separate for Sexes...	—		
Other Matters ...	—		
PET SHOPS :			
Accommodation ...	—		
Food and Drink ...	—		
Mammals—Immaturity ...	—		
Infectious Disease ...	—		
Fire Precautions ...	1		
OFFICES ...	—		

PART VII—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) MILK

REGISTERED DAIRYMEN AND DAIRIES

Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	291
Dairies :						
Pasteurising Premises	...	...	...	...	2	
Dairy Premises	...	...	...	...	7	
					—	
					9	
					—	

Licences issued under Milk (Special Designation) Regulations are indicated in the following table :

Designation	Regulations	Type of Licence	No. Issued
Tuberculin Tested	Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949	Dealer's	14
Tuberculin Tested	— do —	Supplementary	7
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949	Pasteuriser's	2
Pasteurised	— do —	Dealer's	70
Pasteurised	— do —	Supplementary	8
Pasteurised (T.T.)	— do —	Dealer's	34
Pasteurised (T.T.)	— do —	Supplementary	5
Sterilised	— do —	Dealer's	258
Sterilised	— do —	Supplementary	7

Dairy Premises removed from the register during the year	...	...	...	—
Distributors removed from the register during the year	...	...	...	26
Distributors newly registered during the year	...	...	...	27

SAMPLING FOR CLEANLINESS AND EFFICIENCY OF
HEAT TREATMENT

Class of Milk	No. of Samples	Appropriate Tests	No. of Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	129	Phosphatase	129	—
		Methylene Blue (½ hour test) ...	129	—
Sterilised	28	Turbidity Test	28	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	1	Phosphatase	—	1
		Methylene Blue ...	1	—
Tuberculin Tested	3	Methylene Blue ...	3	—

Of the 129 samples of pasteurised milk, 61 were taken from retailers, 58 from pasteurising plants and 10 from schools.

TESTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Four samples of milk were submitted for examination for the presence of tuberculosis and negative returns were received in each case.

(b) ICE CREAM

Five samples of ice cream were submitted for chemical analysis, all complying with the standard. Four samples were submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

Type		Provisional Grade				Total
		1	2	3	4	
Wrapped ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Unwrapped	...	1	—	—	3	4
TOTALS	...	1	—	—	3	4

Grades 1 and 2 are presumed satisfactory and grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.

PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION

Premises for the manufacture of ice cream...	...	6
Premises for the storage and sale of loose ice cream	...	7
Premises for the storage and sale of prepacked ice cream	...	343

(c) FOOD PREPARATION AND HANDLING

The following table shows the various classes and types of food premises, together with the number of cases in which action under the Food Hygiene Regulations was taken by the service of notice and/or specifications, and also the number of specifications which were complied with :

Food Premises			Specifications	
Class	Type	No.	Served	Complied with
Registered Premises	Cooked meats only	4	—	—
	Butcher and cooked meat	35	—	—
	Baker and cooked meat	27	—	—
	Fish friers	61	1	1
	Ice cream : (a) Manufacture	6	1	—
	(b) Sale and/or storage.	349	1	1
	Total	482	3	2
Preparing Premises	Catering	54	2	1
	Butchers (including mobile vans)	50	—	—
	Bakehouses	9	—	—
	Industrial canteens	38	—	—
	Schools : Cooking centres	14	—	—
	Service of meals	58	—	—
	Hospitals and institutions	5	1	—
	Clubs	52	—	—
	Licensed premises	88	—	—
	Tripe boilers	1	—	—
	Potato Crisp manufacturer	1	—	—
	Potato Washing	1	1	—
	Total	371	4	1
Wholesale and Retail Premises	Grocery and provisions	106	1	—
	Fruit and vegetables	89	—	—
	Sugar confectionery	73	—	—
	Fishmongers	17	—	—
	Small mixed food shops	214	—	—
	Total	499	1	—

During the year a total of 217 visits and revisits were made to premises and of these 59 were concerned with registered premises.

Details of the improvement in hygienic conditions of food premises by the service of and compliance with specifications are listed below :

Type of Improvement					Number	
					Served	Complied with
PREMISES	Separation of processes	...	...		3	1
	Walls	...	...	...	6	2
	Floors	...	...	...	6	2
	Ceilings	...	...	...	6	2
	Doors and windows	...	...		4	2
	Ventilation	...	...	...	5	2
	Lighting	...	...	...	3	1
	Repair and redecoration	...	...		4	1
PROTECTION OF FOOD AGAINST CONTAMINATION :	Screening of counters, window displays, etc.	...	...	...	3	1
	Prohibition of keeping of animals	...	...		—	—
	Unsatisfactory equipment and fittings	...	...		—	—
	Prohibition of smoking	...	...		3	1
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION :	Insufficient (Patrons)	...	...		—	—
	Insufficient (Staff)	...	...	...	—	—
	Separate for sexes	...	...	...	2	—
	Cleanliness and repair	...	...	...	3	1
	Intervening space	...	...	...	—	—
	Light and ventilation	...	...	...	3	1
	Notices	...	...	...	3	—
WASH HAND BASINS :	Unsuitable and/or insufficient	...	...		4	1
	Position	...	...	...	3	1
	Hot and cold water	...	...	...	4	1
	Towels, soap, nail brushes, etc.	...	...		3	—
WASHING OF FOOD AND EQUIPMENT :	Additional and replacements	...	...		2	1
	Crockery and utensils sinks	...	...		1	1
	Hot water	...	...	...	2	1
	Steriliser	...	...	...	1	—
	Facilities for air drying	...	...		2	—
COOKING EQUIPMENT :	Suitable siting	...	...	...	4	1
	Cowling and ducting	...	...	...	2	1
	Replacement	...	...	...	1	—
	Tables, shelves, etc.	...	...	...	5	2
OTHER FACILITIES :	Cloakrooms or lockers	...	...		1	—
	First-aid materials	...	...	...	2	—
REFUSE STORAGE :	Temporary	...	...	...	2	1
	Bins : Additional	...	...	...	3	1
	Replacements	...	...		—	—
DRAINAGE :	New and additional	...	...	...	4	2
	Grease or grit traps	...	...	...	3	1
	Paving and drainage of yards	...	...		1	—
STORAGE AND TEMPERATURE CONTROL :	Refrigeration	...	...	...	1	—
	Conservator counters	...	...	...	2	1
	Dry and bulk goods	...	...	...	1	—
	Solid fuel	...	...	...	1	—
TOTAL					109	33

As a result of inability to comply with the requirements of the Regulations or other reasons the following premises ceased to operate during the year :

Catering 1

UNSOUND FOODSTUFFS

The following foodstuffs at shops and warehouses were condemned and voluntarily surrendered during the year :

Commodities						Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	20
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	17
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	25
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	—	6	1	23
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	1	14
Fresh Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	27
Fruit (Fresh and Dried)	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	3	17
Meat (Cooked and Uncooked)	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	3	18
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	4
Preserves, Confectionery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	17
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	10
CANNED FOODSTUFFS :									
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	25
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	2	21
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	26
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	—	23
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	—
Preserves, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	9
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	—	9	1	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	2	7
TOTAL WEIGHT ...						6	8	3	26

(e) ADULTERATION OF FOOD

J. G. Sherratt, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., holds the appointment of Public Analyst and samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Acts are submitted to him for analysis.

The number of samples submitted for analysis during the year was 157 (see Table I).

The average composition of milk samples submitted for analysis and reported *genuine* is indicated in the following table :

Periods	No. of Samples	Milk Fat	Solids-not-fat
1st Quarter (January 1st to March 31st)	50	3.55	8.70
2nd Quarter (April 1st to June 30th) ...	25	3.54	8.85
3rd Quarter (July 1st to Sept. 30th) ...	15	3.60	8.79
4th Quarter (Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st) ...	15	3.82	8.85
TOTAL AND AVERAGES	105	3.63	8.80

The minimum presumptive standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Order, 1939, for genuine milk is 3.0 per cent milk fat and 8.5 per cent milk solids-not-fat.

Of 105 samples of milk submitted, 8 samples or 7.6 per cent failed to reach the standard of the Sale of Milk Order, 1939. All of the deficient samples with small deficiencies of solids-not-fat were reported as genuine but abnormal milks.

Consideration was given by the Committee to the circumstances relating to foreign articles in foodstuffs referred to below and warning letters, where authorised, were sent to the firms concerned. Each case was the subject of close investigation of processes and methods.

Meat pie containing a foreign body.

Jar of marmalade containing a piece of wood.

Dirty bottle of milk.

Cream cake containing a cockroach.

Meat pie containing discoloured areas contaminated with copper.

Contaminated loaf of bread.

Maggot infestation in packets of pre-packed currants.

Fly in wholemeal loaf.

Bottle of orange drink having contaminated stopper.

TABLE I

Article	Number of Samples			Number Genuine			Number not Genuine		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Milk ...	105	-	105	104	-	104	1	-	1
Ice Cream ...	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-
Sausage ...	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Fish Cakes ...	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Whole Rice ...	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rice ...	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lentils ...	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sago ...	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Pie ...	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Minced Beef ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Minced Meat ...	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kwick Steakettes ...	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Steak and Kidney Pie.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Beef Mould ...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh Apples ...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oranges ...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rum & Butter Whirls.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beef Dripping ...	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Red Pepper ...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-brewed Condiment	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE I (continued)

Article	Number of Samples			Number Genuine			Number not Genuine		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Orange Drink...	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
Jusoda ...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Iced Biscuits ...	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Marmalade ...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malt Vinegar ...	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Gravy Browning	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mint in Vinegar	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mixed Fruitdrops	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ground White Pepper.	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Raisins and Nuts	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mixed Nuts ...	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Potted Salmon	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Red Salmon ...	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Whiskey ...	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-
Rum ...	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-
Gin ...	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
Brandy ...	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Indian Chutney	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	129	28	157	127	24	151	1	5	6

TABLE II

Administrative Action taken in respect of Samples reported by the Public Analyst to be not genuine

No. of Sample		Article	Extent of Adulteration	Action Taken
Informal	Formal			
3253		Steak and kidney pie	Steak and kidney pie containing a foreign body consisting of animal tissue artificially coloured green	The green artificial colouring was due to a particular method of manufacture and not to the staining of unfit meat. No further action.
3279		Marmalade	Sample of marmalade contaminated with a piece of wood.	Informal letter sent to vendor.
	3287	Milk	Sample of milk deficient in fat to the extent of 3.3% and deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 2.3%	Informal letter sent to supplier.
3308		Meat pie	Sample of meat pie containing discoloured areas contaminated with copper.	Verbal warning given to vendor.
3355		Rum and butter whirls	Sample of sugar confectionery containing no rum and only a negligible quantity (less than 0.2%) of butter.	Warning letter sent to vendor.
3360		'Jusodo' orange drink	Sample of orange drink in a contaminated bottle. The rubber stopper on the bottle contained traces of paraffin, which imparted its odour and flavour to the drink.	Warning letter sent to vendor.

Seven samples of milk taken were found to be genuine but abnormal due to a deficiency of solids-not-fat. The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, establish a minimum of 8.5 per cent solids-not-fat.

The freezing point of the samples indicated that the deficiency was not caused by the presence of extraneous water and therefore no further action was taken.

PART VIII—INSPECTION OF MEAT

Particulars of slaughtering at the Public Slaughterhouse, Orford Green, and the premises of J. Cross and Son, are given below.

During the year 23,387 animals were slaughtered at the public slaughterhouse and 7,880 at the private slaughterhouse.

A hundred per cent inspection of all carcasses and organs of animals has been maintained during the year by the Public Health Inspectors.

The proportion of cows slaughtered has continued to decrease, the present trend being to pass better quality beef through the slaughterhouses.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

(Public and Private Slaughterhouses)

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Cattle (excluding cows)	5790	4973	5930	5871	5676
Cows	1142	1426	2272	2547	2691
Calves	81	72	92	244	401
Sheep and Lambs ...	22519	25113	23690	22661	22245
Pigs	1735	1676	1918	1969	2917
TOTALS	31267	33260	33902	33292	33930

TUBERCULOSIS

(a) Tuberculosis (Area Eradication) Order, 1950

From the 1st March, 1960, the compulsory eradication of tuberculosis in herds in collections of non-attested cattle was introduced. In co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the department notify details of bovine carcasses showing tuberculous lesions on post mortem examination to the Ministry. This enables them to trace back possible undisclosed sources of the disease. Cases have been notified to the Ministry this year.

The incidence of tuberculosis found in carcasses on post mortem inspection shows a dramatic reduction which would seem to be closely related to the Ministry's policy for eradication.

(b) Tuberculosis (England and Wales) (Attested Area) Order, 1960

With the exception of landing places, export quarantine stations and aerodromes this Order, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1960, declares the whole of England and Wales to be an Attested Area.

Cysticercosis: The number of animals found to be affected with *Cysticercus Bovis* has decreased this year. All were localised and no generalised *Cysticercosis* was discovered. The incidence is shown by comparing the figures for previous years which are given in the tables below.

Other diseases necessitating total or part condemnation of carcasses show a decrease so far as cattle including cows are concerned.

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Carcases requiring detailed examination	2396	4450	3773	3103	3445
Carcases affected with Tuberculosis	149	710	1037	994	1206
Carcases affected with Cysticercosis	9	17	12	34	34
Carcases affected with other diseases	2238	3723	2724	2075	—

The extent of Tuberculosis and other diseases is further analysed to show the type of animal affected and the incidence compared with the previous four years.

TUBERCULOSIS

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
	%	%	%	%	%
Cattle (excluding Cows) ...	1·40	7·90	9·21	7·48	9·23
Cows	4·20	21·04	21·13	21·08	23·97
Calves	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	1·15	1·01	0·58	0·91	1·27

CYSTICERCOSIS

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
	%	%	%	%	%
Cattle (excluding Cows) ...	0·16	0·34	0·17	0·53	0·51
Cows	—	—	0·09	0·12	0·19

OTHER DISEASES

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
	%	%	%	%	%
Cattle (excluding Cows) ...	20·44	26·97	15·43	13·03	15·18
Cows	40·37	44·95	35·48	28·82	29·91
Calves	7·41	2·78	2·17	2·46	0·75
Pigs	5·53	6·31	3·71	1·93	4·73
Sheep	2·15	9·19	6·31	6·70	1·78

SUMMARY OF CONDEMNATIONS

TABLE A

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number slaughtered	5790	1142	81	22519	1735	—
Number Inspected	5790	1142	81	22519	1735	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBER- CULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	8	3	7	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1184	461	3	476	94	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis or cysticercosis	20.44	40.37	7.41	2.15	5.53	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	79	48	—	—	20	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	1.40	4.20	—	—	1.15	—
CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	9	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with Cysticercosis ...	0.16	—	—	—	—	—

WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

	Public Slaughterhouse (lbs.)	Private Slaughterhouse (lbs.)	Total (lbs.)
Tuberculosis ...	4298	314	4612
Cysticercosis ...	259	69	328
Other Diseases ...	32085	4168	36253
TOTAL ...	36642	4551	41193

TABLE B

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER DISEASES AND WEIGHTS OF DISEASED MEAT
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1960

Kind of Animal	No. Examined	Of which were T. B.	Heads	THORAX				ABDOMEN							Entire carcass condemned owing to Tuberculosis	Weight of meat and offal condemned on account of Tuberculosis	Weight of meat and offal condemned on account of Cysticercosis	Weight of meat and offal condemned on account of other diseases	Total weight of meat and offal condemned for all diseases
				Plucks	Hearts and pericardium	Lungs	Skirts	Livers	Spleens	Stomach	Kidneys	Mesentery	Uteri	Udders					
Beasts :																			
Cattle ex-cows	5790	81	22	2	2	64	10	11	5	13	2	2	—	—	2820	328	18834	21982	
Cows ...	1142	48	17	—	—	35	4	3	1	16	—	—	—	—	1285	—	13966	15251	
Total Beasts.	6932	129	39	2	2	99	14	14	6	29	2	2	—	—	4105	328	32800	37233	
Sheep ...	22519	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1410	1410	
Pigs ...	1735	20	15	2	2	2	—	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	507	—	1112	1619	
Calves ...	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	931	931	
TOTALS	31267	149	54	4	4	101	14	16	8	34	2	2	—	1	4612	328	36253	41193	

TABLE C

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY AND WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED
AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR 1960

Diseases	Bulls lbs.	Bul- locks lbs.	Hei- fers lbs.	Cows lbs.	Calves lbs.	Sheep lbs.	Pigs lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis ...	—	1224	1596	1285	—	—	507	4612
Cysticercosis ...	—	221	107	—	—	—	—	328
Abscesses ...	—	1932	836	484	3	121	23	3399
Actinomycosis ...	—	426	219	246	—	—	—	891
Adhesions ...	—	10	—	55	—	5	—	70
Angiomatosis ...	—	299	49	1290	—	—	—	1638
Arthritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Catarrhal Stomatitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Cirrhosis ...	—	—	—	29	—	13	4	46
Congestion ...	—	128	156	28	—	8	93	413
Contaminated ...	—	—	—	8	—	4	92	104
Decomposition ...	—	42	—	157	—	—	—	199
Degeneration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis ...	45	7799	5054	3902	—	380	—	17180
Dropsy ...	—	110	2	275	—	—	5	392
Echinococcus ...	2	51	16	148	—	—	—	217
Emaciation ...	—	—	—	1374	—	—	—	1374
Emphysema ...	—	6	11	18	—	—	—	35
Enteritis ...	—	30	30	30	—	—	—	90
Fevered ...	—	—	—	536	—	—	—	536
Gangrenous ...	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	105
Ill-bled (moribund) .	—	—	—	—	—	350	371	721
Induration ...	—	—	—	1528	—	—	—	1528
Inflammation ...	—	278	160	602	—	6	28	1074
Immaturity and foetal carcasses ...	—	—	—	50	865	—	—	915
Johnes Disease ...	—	170	60	400	—	—	—	630
Joint Ill ...	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	60
Mastitis ...	—	—	—	962	—	—	20	982
Milk Spot ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Melanosis ...	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Necrosis ...	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
Nephritis ...	—	16	9	23	—	4	—	52
Oeso Colum ...	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	30
Parasitic ...	—	14	30	—	—	417	72	533
Pericarditis (Acute, Simple, Septic) ...	—	24	6	67	—	—	2	99
Peritonitis ...	—	15	32	—	—	—	—	47
Pleurisy ...	—	415	117	104	3	—	7	646
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Pyæmia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	358	358
Strongylosis ...	—	—	—	6	—	44	—	50
Suffocation ...	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	51
Traumatism ...	—	37	—	229	—	2	26	294
Tumours ...	—	30	13	30	—	—	—	73
Ulceration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fatty Infiltration ...	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	25
Total Condemnations	—	—	—	451	—	—	—	451
Dropsy ...	—	—	—	469	—	—	—	469
3 Carcasses ...	—	—	—	440	—	—	—	440
TOTAL ...	47	13392	8543	15251	931	1410	1619	41193

TOTAL WEIGHT CONDEMNED : 18 tons 7 cwts. 3 qr. 5 lbs.

PART IX—DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

INSPECTION AND LICENSING

Fifty-two visits were made by Public Health Inspectors (who are appointed Local Authority Inspectors for the purpose of the Acts) to markets and collecting centres, for purposes connected with the issue of licences and the various Orders and Regulations, etc.

The Local Authority granted Licences under Diseases of Animals Acts and appropriate Regulations authorising the holding of markets. A Christmas Sale of Poultry was held. In accordance with the Regulations, 354 licences were issued for the movement of Swine from these markets.

Due to the incidence of Swine Fever in Lancashire the Swine Fever (Infected Area Restrictions Order), 1956, was invoked on the 7th July, 1960, and remained in force until the 8th September, 1960.

Outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease were present in various parts of the country and Warrington came under restrictions imposed by the Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas) Special Order No. 9, 1960.

The Public Slaughterhouse was subject to restrictions for three days from the 24th December to the 27th December, 1960, due to the admission for slaughter of several animals which had been in contact with contact animals. The thorough cleansing and disinfestation of the slaughterhouse was necessary before the restrictions could be removed.

PART X—ADMINISTRATION OF SHOPS ACT

GENERAL

The following Acts and Orders are operative within the Borough area :

Shops Act, 1950.

Warrington Barbers' and Hairdressers' (Evening) Closing Order, 1927.

Warrington Barbers' and Hairdressers' (Weekly half-holiday) Closing Order, 1926.

Warrington Closing Order (Butchers), 1921.

Warrington Sunday Trading Partial Exemption Order, 1938.

Warrington (Padgate Lane) Shops Late Day Order, 1938.

The early closing day in the Borough is Thursday. The late day for the Padgate area is Friday, and that for the remainder of the Borough is Saturday.

A total of 42 visits was made by inspectors during the year in connection with week-day closing and Sunday trading, and there were two contraventions. Verbal warnings were given and these were complied with.

76 visits were paid in connection with the health and comfort provisions.

PART XI—DETAILS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

TABLE III

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 45 20 Chorley Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	2/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 25 Scott Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 12 Stevenson St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 135 Dallam Lane.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 98 Pierpoint St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 25 Neston Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 20 Bramhall St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 17 Dial Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 9 Lilford Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 35 Hale Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 93, 45 16 Scott Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 93, 39 9 Platt Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 39 11 Cross Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	2/6

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 93, 39 184 Battersby Ln.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 93, 45, 39 35 Elizabeth St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	9/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 93, 39 30 Catherine St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 73 Withers Ave.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 115 and 117 Catherine Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	8/-
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 196 Wilderspool Causeway.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 93, 39 203 Padgate Lane.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 93, 39 11 Walter Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 93, 45 19 Birchall Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 18 Norman Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 48 Chorley Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 39 212 Wilderspool Causeway.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 39 59 Catherine St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	2/6

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 6 St. Stephens Avenue.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 93, 39 176 Wilderspool Causeway.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 22 Arthur Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 83 Haydock St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Fined £2 for failing to comply with nuisance order.	£2	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 105 Catherine St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 39 95 Bewsey Road.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	2/6
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 46 John Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6

The following Acts, Regulations and Orders which concern this section came into operation during 1960 :

- Noise Abatement Act, 1960.
- The Movement of Animals (records) Order, 1960.
- Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations (Appointed day—No. 1) Order, 1960.
- Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations (Appointed day—No. 1) Order, 1960.
- Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960.
- Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960.
- Authorised Officers (Meat Inspection) Regulations, 1960.
- Caravan Sites (Licence Applications) Order, 1960.
- Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations (Appointed day—No. 2) Order, 1960.
- Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations (Appointed day—No. 2) Order, 1960.
- Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.
- Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.
- Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.) Regulations, 1960.
- Importation of Horses, Asses and Mules (African Horse Sickness) (Prohibition) Order, 1960.
- Factories Act, 1959 (Commencement No. 4) Order, 1960.
- Milk (Special Designations) (Special Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1960.
- Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1960.
- Arsenic in Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1960.
- Poisons List Order, 1960.
- Poisons Rules, 1960.
- Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.
- Factories Act, 1959 (Commencement No. 2) Order, 1960.
- Model Standards—Caravan Sites.
- Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1960.
- The Slaughterhouses Licences (Forms and Records) Regulations, 1959.

